Petty, Sir William

THE FOURTH PART OF THE Present State OF ENGLAND.

RELATING

To its Trade and Commerce within it self, and with all Countries Traded to by the Englisſh, as it is found at this Day Eſtabliſhed, giving a moſt exact account of the Laws and Cuſtoms of Merchants relating to Bills of Exchange, Policies of Enſurance, Fraights, Bottomery, Wreck, Averidge, Contributions, Cuſtoms, Coyns, Weights, Meaſures, and all other matters relating to Inland and Marine affairs.

To which is likewiſe added Englands Guide to Induſtry, or Improvement of Trade, for the good of all People in General.

Written by a Perſon of Quality.

LONDON,

Printed by *R. Holt* for *William Whitwood*, near the *George* Inn in *Little Britain*, 1683.

THE
POURTH PART
OF THE
Ancient State
OF
ENGLAND:
BEING
TREATING
Of the Laws and Common-wealth of the Kingdom, and
WHAT Cognizance Thereof do the English, as
it is found in the Pipe-Rolls, Having a most
exact Account of the Laws and Customs of Mer-
chandize, Trade, Weights, Measures, Coyns, &c.
To which is now added Englands Guide to In-
dustry, or Directions for the good
Government of a People in Generall.

LONDON,
Printed by J. Macock for Will. Lee, and are to be sold
at the Sign of the Turk's Head in Fleet-street.

TO THE

READER.

READER, wonder not that I present you with the third part of the present state of this famous and Flourishing Island, the which tho it has been already largely discourſed on in the former parts, yet it yields ſuch Varity, if conſidered aright in its ſeveral Capacities, that it is a kind of Ingratitude to paſs over in Silence the materialeſt part of its Glory; which has of late rendered the Britiſh Empire famous throughout the known World; and cauſed the Barbarous Nations with admiration to bleſs our happy Shoars, and thoſe whoſe Induſtries have rendered the Commodities of this Iſlands natural Growth valuable as the Gold of Peru, *Jemms of* India, *Spices of* Arabia, *or Silks and Golden Woofs of* Perſia. *No Nation is there which the Sun's large eye beholds,*

that ever heard of rich Albion, *but were deſirous to have Correſpondence with her Merchants, and as from the Store-Houſe of the Weſtern World, covet a ſupply of all things neceſſary for the uſe of man, in Lieu whereof the Pregnant Quarters of the Earths vaſt Globe, ſends us yearly tributes of all that can contribute to our Temporal happineſs, then take it not amiſs, if after long experience I have ventured to unlock this Cabinet of rarities; and expoſe it to the publick view, which nought but Envy has the power to ſhut; and ſure that cannot be conceived in any Engliſh breſt, to ſtifle that whoſe highest aim is at the Publick good; or if thoſe of other Nations be aſhamed to ſee the Glory of their native Soil, ſo far eclipſed by ours ſhould endeavour it, yet let them know therein they wrong themſelves by repining at the light, which like a favourable Guide to a loſt Traveller, would put them in the right way to imitate that which through want of better Experience and Inſight, they emulate; yet if any ſuch this Age produce, it matters not, I referring this work to ſtand or fall by the Approbation of my judicious Country-men, for whoſe Sole Benefit it was compiled by him*

Who is, Reader,
yours to command
J. S.

A

TABLE

OF THE

CONTENTS.

Of the Original of Trade, its Increase and the Method to bring it to its present perfection, &c. Chap. 1

Of the Original of the Companies of London, and how and when Incorporated. Chap. 2.

Of the English Merchants trading into most parts, the time of their Incorporating and the Improvement of Navigation. Chap. 3.

Of Englands Trade in general, a Survey of the Weights, Measures, Coyns, Comerse of most of the Countries. Chap. 4.

Of the Traffick of London. Chap. 5.

Of the Coyns of England, settled by the Tower Standard. Chap. 6.

Of the Weights and Measures used in England, established by a Standard. Chap. 7.

Of the Trade of Scotland, *as to its dependencies with England.* Chap. 8.

A View of Ireland, *and its present State and Trade.* Chap. 9.

A View of the Ocean, and the Islands belonging to the Isle of great Britain. Chap. 10.
Of the Measures, Breadth, and Length of English Cloath. Chap. 11.
A View of America, *and its Trade with England.* Chap. 12.
A View of Virginia, *of the Trade, Names, Customs, and Government of it.* Chap. 13.
A View of New-England, *and the Trade thereof.* Chap. 14.
A View of Maryland, *the Customs and Trade thereof.* Chap. 15.
A View of the Peruanan *Provinces, their Trade and Customs.* Chap. 16.
A View of Affrica, *and of the Manners, Customs, Trade, Coyns, and Commodities.* Chap. 17.
Of Tunis, *the Trade, Manners, and Customs thereof.* Chap. 18.
A View of Argiers, *of their Trade, Manners, and Customs, and Methods for selling of Slaves,* Chap. 19.
Of the Kingdom of Fez, *and its Trade with England.* Chap. 20.
Of the Kingdom of Morocco, *the Customs, and Trade thereof with England.* Chap. 21.
Of Nubia *and* Lydia, *and their Trade.* Chap. 22.
A View of Ethiopia *and the Trade thereof.* Chap. 24.

A View of Mosambique, *and its Trade.* Chap. 25.
Of Egypt, *and the Trade thereof.* Chap. 26.
Of Grand Cairo *and its Trade.* Chap. 27.
Of the Isles appertaining to Affrica, *the Commodities, Trade, Weights, and Measures.* Chap. 28.
Of Asia, *the Trade, Manners, and Customs thereof, of the Money currant, and Commodities, Weights, and Measures.* Chap. 29.
A View of Syria *and its Trade.* Chap. 30.
Of Aleppo, *and the Trade thereof, and the Customs of that famous City.* Chap. 31.
Of Damascus, *and its Trade.* Chap. 32
Of Tripoly, *and the Trade thereof.* Chap. 33
Of Palestine. Chap. 34.
Of America, *and its Trade.* Chap. 35.
Of Assyria, Mesopotamia, *and* Caldea. Chap. 36.
Of Media, *and its Trade.* Chap. 37.
Of Persia *its Trade and Commodities.* Chap. 38.
Of Hispaan *and its Trade.* Chap. 39.
Of Tartaria *its Trade, Coyn, and Customs.* Chap. 40.
Of India, Intra *and* Extra Gangem. Chap. 41.
A View of Cambaia, *and its Trade.* Chap. 42.
A View of Goa, *its Trade, Commodities and Customs,* &c. Chap. 43.
Of Musulipatan. Chap. 44.
Of the City of Satagan, *the Metropolis of* Bengala. Chap. 45.

Of Peru, *the Trade, Coyns, and Customs.* Chap. 46.
Of Syan *and* Malacca. Chap. 47.
Of China, *and their Trade with England.* Chap. 48.
Of the Islands, in the Asian *Seas.* Chap. 49.
Of the Isles of Molucco's, &c. Chap. 50.
Of Javas, *and the Trade thereof.* Chap. 51.
Of other Islands in the Indian *Seas.* Chap. 52.
Of Cyprus *its Trade, Growth, and Coyns.* Chap. 53.
A Discourse of Gold and Silver, its true intrinsick value, their Fineness and Allayes, &c. Chap. 54.
Of Diamonds and precious Stones, and their value and goodness. Chap. 55.
Of the Trade of Europe, *and their dependencies on* England. Chap. 56.
Of Sevil in Spain *and its Trade.* Chap. 57.
Of Malaga, *the Customs, Weights, and Measures.* Chap. 58.
Of Alicant, *and its Trade.* Chap. 59.
Of Madrid, *its Trade and Customs.* Chap. 60.
Of Lisbon, *its Trade, Weights, Measures, and Coyns.* Chap. 61.
A View of France, *its Trade, Custom, Weights and Measures,* &c. Chap. 62.
Of Rouen *and the Trade thereof.* Chap. 63.
A View of Paris, *its Trade, Custom, and Commodities,* &c. Chap. 64.
Of Lyons, *and its Trade.* Chap. 65.

Of

Of Marſelia, *and its Trade.* Chap. 66.
Of Naples, *and its Trade.* Chap. 67.
Of Italy, *and its Trade.* Chap. 68.
Of Florence, *and its Trade.* Chap. 69.
Of Millain, *and its Trade.* Chap. 70.
Of the Dukedoms of Mantua *and* Urbin, *and their Trade.* Chap. 71.
Of Venice, *and its Trade.* Chap. 72.
Of Parma. Chap. 73.
Of Leghorn, *its Trade, Cuſtoms, Weights, and Meaſures.* Chap. 74.
Of Genoa, *its Trade and Commerce.* Chap. 75.
Of Luca, *and its Trade.* Chap. 76.
Of Rome, *and its Trade, and Cuſtoms.* Chap. 77.
Of Flanders *and* Holland, *their Weights, Meaſures, Coyns, Cuſtoms, Traffick.* Chap. 78.
Of Amſterdam *and its Trade.* Chap. 79.
Of Germany, *its Provinces and Trade.* Chap. 80.
Of Stratsburg, *and its Trade.* Chap. 81.
Of Vicura, *its Trade, Weights, and Cuſtoms, and Coyn.* Chap. 82.
Of Hamburg, *its Trade, Commodities, Coyns,* &c. Chap. 83.
Of Denmark, *its Trade,* &c. Chap. 84.
Of Elſinore, *and the Trade thereof.* Chap. 85.
Of Norway, *its Cuſtoms and Tade.* Chap. 86.
Of Sweedland, *its provinces and Trade.* Chap. 87.
Of Moſcovia, *and its chief City* Moſco, *its Trade and Cuſtoms,* &c. Chap. 88.
A View of the Kingdom of Poland *its Trade,* &c. Chap. 89.

Of Hungary, *and the adjacent Provinces, their Trade and Manufacture*, &c. Chap. 90.
A View of Greece, *and its Trade, the Manufacture and Trade of* Constantinople *with England.* Chap. 91.
A View of the Islands in the Egean *and* Mediterranean *Sea*, &c. Chap. 92.
Of Candia *and other Islands.* Chap. 93.
Of Zant, Zeffalonia, *and their Trade, Commodities, Coyn*, &c. Chap. 94.
Of Sicilia, Malta *and* Sardinia, *their Trade.* Chap. 95.
Of Greenland & *other Northern Islands.* Ch. 96.
Of the Practice and Custom of Exchanges, and the Benefit thereof. Chap. 97.
Of four Bills of Exchange, of presenting, paying and protesting, the Laws and Customs of Merchants therein asserted. Chap. 98.
Of the Pair in Exchange, and form of English, Dutch, and French Bills. Chap. 99.
Useful observat. on Bills of Exchange. page 300.
Of Letters of Credit, and why drawn. p. 312.
A Survey of Customs of Tonnage, and Poundage, of Wines of the Growth of France, Germany, Spain, Portugal. p. 314
Of Policies of Assurance, their Original, Legality, Nature, and Quality. p. 325.
Of Bottomery, *the Signification of it, the Commodity or Discommodity of it,* p. 332.
Of the Rights, and Priviledges of Owners of Ships

Ships, and Rules to be observed by them, according to Laws Marine. p. 335.
Instructions to be observ'd by Masters of Ships. p. 337.
Of Fraight and Charter part according to Laws Marine. p. 340.
Of Wrecks, and Instructions for Masters and Owners in case of Wrecks. p. 344.
Of Averidge and Contribution, and what Goods may be cast over-board in case of a Storm. p. 347.
A View of London, *with the Customs, Priviledges and Exemptions thereof according to the Charters of several Kings of* England. p. 351.
A Survey of the remaining Ports of England, *with their Members, Creeks, &c. together with the Goods Imported and Exported.* p. 358.

A Table of the Contents of the second Treatise, Intituled, A Discourse of Trade.

CHAP. I.

THat a small Country, and few people by Situation, Trade and Policy, may be Equivalent in Wealth and Strength to a far greater people, and that Conveniencies for Shipping and Water-Carriage, do most eminently and fundamentally conduce thereunto.

CHAP. II.

That some kind of Taxes and Publick Levies may

may rather increase then diminish the Wealth of the Kingdom.

CHAP. III.

That France *cannot by Reason of natural and perpetual impediments, be more powerful at Sea then England and the low Countries.*

CHAP. IV.

That the people and Territories of the King of England, are naturally as considerable for Wealth and Strength as those of France.

CHAP. V.

That the impediments of Englands greatness, are Contingent and removable.

CHAP. VI.

That the Power and Wealth of England, has increased these last 40 years.

CHAP. VII.

That one 10 part of the whole Expences of the King of England Subjects, is sufficient to maintain 100000 Foot, 40000 Horse, and 40000 men at Sea, and defray all other charges of the Government, both ordinary and Extraordinary, &c.

CHAP. VIII.

That there are spare Hands enough amongst the King of Englands Subjects, to earn two Millions per Annum *more then they now do, and that there are also Imployments ready, proper and sufficient for the purpose.*

CHAP. IX.

That there is Money sufficient to drive the Trade of the Nation.

CHAP. X.

That the King of Englands Subjects, have Stock Competent and Convenient to drive the Trade of the whole Commercial World.

THE INTRODUCTION. OR THE ORIGINAL OF TRADE, PLAINLY

Demonstrating it's Increase. The Means and Methods used to bring it to the Perfection it is arrived to at present. And of the great Benefit reaped thereby, both in General, and Particular.

CHAP. I.

THat Inland & Maritim Trade & Traffick are (with Gods Blessings on mens Indeavours) the chief Pillars and Support of all Nations, and from whence they

they had their first rise and greatness is so evident that Arguments to prove it would be ineffectual; yet from the World's Original it had not it's perfection, nor indeed could it till Mankind increased, and by spreading wide in the Earth, Peopled it's vast Immensity; nor then, for some thousands of Years was it National, but rather in secret between man and man, few People knowing the Benefit of any other commodities then what were of the native growth of those Countries they inhabited; nor so could Riches abound, for Coyn was for the most part useless, or indeed not mentioned till the days of *Abraham* the Patriarck; Exchange of Goods being the only Traffick, and consequently on that score few Traded for more then they had present occasion to use, by Reason many things were not of lasting quality, and for that they for the most part Travelled from place to place. Their chiefest Riches consisted in Cattle, but at last when they Builded Cities and Towns, and found the conveniency of a Settlement they extended their Traffick farther, and one City Traded with another, which still spread wider; yet long was it 'er they found means to plough the Bosom of the Sea, and to hold Commerce and Traffick with remote Nations, which no sooner

sooner was brought to any Perfection, but Riches abounding, and Plenty Flowing in on every side, men then (and not till then) began to give their thoughts large scope, and not contented with the Portion of Earth allotted them, began to grow emulous & aspire to universal Soveraignty; as likewise to plant Colonies in (till then) unhabitable Islands, which had not Shipping been invented must have continued without inhabitants; as at this time (past doubt) for want of discovery many do in the remote Seas, especially under the Artick Pole, whose extremity renders them unaccessible, or at least unhabitable; and of all Nations the *Greeks* were the first that brought Navigation to any Perfection, by which they grew opulent and extended their Colonies to the utmost Orient, acquiring the Empire of the then known World; their Fame growing every where great, nor could the *Romans* bring their Warlike Expeditions to any perfection till they were Lords of the Sea, and inriched themselves by Traffick, bringing into that one City the Stores of all Nations; so that from Cottages of Shepherds, who lay'd her first Foundation, she soon became Magnificent, thrusting up her Lofty Spires, bedecked with Gold so high that they in a manner kissed the Clouds, and

rendered her the awfull Mistriss of the Universe; and by Trade and Industry, more then by Arms, kept up her Reputation for six hundred Years; when ranging the World to find out Countries unconquered, at last, from *Gallia*, or *France*, under the leading of *Cæsar*, they entered *Brittain*; a Place then wild and rude, not knowing how to use the abundant plenty that Nature bestowed upon them, but refusing all manner of Dainties, fed upon Roots of Herbs, and Barks of Trees; not Tilling any Ground, nor sowing Corn, otherwise then scattering it on the untilled Surface of the Earth, and harrowing it over with Bushes; suffering their Cattle, Fowl, and Fish, of which they had store, to continue useless, scarcely knowing any shoar but their own: Their Traffick, or Merchandise, for the most part amongst themselves, and that but mean, their chief Riches consisting (as *Strabo* saith) in Ivory-Boxes, Sheers, Onches, Bitts, Bridles, Chains of Iron, Wreaths, Glass coloured and the like, which they usually delivered to each other as current Coyn, for what their necessity required; but no sooner had the *Romans* Civilized them, and instructed them in such Arts as were most sutable to their Capacities, and might stand them in greatest stead, but they

they began to Build Houſes (living before for the moſt in Huts, and going naked) and turned their Leather Boats into Tall Ships, Furrowing the Seas broad back, and diſcovering many Nations, to them, till then, unknown: So that by Traffick abroad, and Improvement at home, this Iſland grew famous, and ſpread it's Name to the utmoſt Limit of the known Earth; ſo that being rightly termed the Store-Houſe of the Weſtern World; all the Neighbour-Nations Traded hither; ſo that thoſe Ports and Havens that were for a long time uſeleſs, were now filled with Ships of all Nations: So that Silver and Gold was had in Abundance, and Coyns in imitation of thoſe the *Romans*, Stamped with the Effigies of their Kings and Princes, which then were many, each County containing two or three, and they, for the moſt part at variance amongſt themſelves, which gave the *Romans* an opportunity to become Conquerors at an eaſier rate then otherwiſe they could.

During the four hundred Years and odd that the *Romans* Governed here by their Lievetenants, and ſometimes by their Emperors in Perſon; *Rome*, and after her *Conſtantinople*, the new Seat of Empire, abounded with our Stores, ſo that more Tribute was pay'd by this Iſland then by

France

France and *Germany*, tho Ten times as large; but the fame of *Britains* Wealth proved her unhappyneſs, for the *Goth* breaking in upon the *Roman* Empire, whoſe ſpreading Top was too large to be ſupported by the ſlender Bole, her Branches was torn off on every ſide, ſo that to ſupport their own, the *Romans* were forced to recall their Legions, who took with them the Flower of the Brittiſh-Youth, and left her open to the *Picts* and *wild-Iriſh*, who ſpoiled and waſted all her pleaſant Places with Fire and Sword, and after them the *Saxons* (who were called in to expell them) far worſe, ſo that of a Flouriſhing Iſland, it became for many Years a place of Ruin and deſolation, all her Nobility Slain, and the reſidue of her Natives forced to betake themſelves to the Faſtneſſes of Mountains, ſo that Strangers having graſped the Scepter, which then Multiplyed into ſeven, from thence called the Heptarchy of the *Saxons* Trade again ceaſed, all the Ships either Sunk or Burnt in the Ports; but no ſooner was the Bloody Tempeſt over, but the wounded Iſland again began to lift up her Head. Forraign Nations again came in with the growths of their diſtant Soil, and ſo ſhe again became a Store-Houſe of Wealth; but eſpecially, when the ſole Monarchy was reduced

reduced under *Egbert* the nineteenth King of the *West-Saxons* —— under whom things Flouriſhed in a peaceful manner. But ſoon after, as if Fate had envied her happyneſs, the *Danes* (no leſs Bloody then the *Saxons* had been) made an Invaſion, tempted by the glittering Wealth of this fair Iſle, and never left off till they had graſped the Scepter, and reduced it to the obedience of *Canute*, under whom again ſhe Flouriſhed more then ever, and ſo continued to do (Trade increaſing and Arts duly improved) till the Conqueſt by the Norman-Duke, who for a while put a ſtop to her aſpiring, yet ſoon after gave incouragements to Induſtry by Grants, Charters, and large immunities; and from him, through the Reigns of ſeveral Peaceful Kings, the current of her Proſperity continued. Maritim affairs being proſecuted with ſuch Succeſs, that our Sailers began to Plough (till then) unknown Seas, and ſo Succesfully that they brought home great ſtore of Riches, opening a way to thoſe that ſucceeded, to bring to perfection what at this day renders us happy in all temporal Bleſſings.

Having thus far proceeded in general to ſhew what *Brittain* has been in her infancy, I ſhall now proceed to give the Reader an account of ſuch matters as have more immediately

mediately conduced to the prosperous and Flourishing Estate, wherein she has for many Years past remained, and does at present remain; which chiefly, next Heaven, we must attribute to her store of Shipping, and Expertness in Navigation, so long incouraged by her indulgent Kings, who in Peace and War have maintained the Soveraignty of the Seas with Navies almost incredible; so that no Neighbour-Nation durst disturb our Traffick. Not to insist upon King *Arthure*, who found out the Russian Tracts, and passed on conquering almost to the utmost Orient, attended by a Squadron of three hundred Ships; nor *Edgard* his Successor, who Ploughed the Bosom of the deep with four hundred Sail, asserting his Soveraignty on the Main, to the admiration of the Neighbour-Nations. Nor was *Canute* the Puissant Danish King, then Reigning in *Brittain*, less formidable on his watery Empire, being proud to have annexed to his Style Lord of the Ocean. Nor *Edward* the Confessor, less Potent in Naval forces, as appears by the many Ships of War he set forth to give Battle to his Brother in Law *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, who kept the Seas with a great number of Ships that spoiled and wasted the Coasts of *Brittain*, as appears in

in the Reign of that King; tho indeed Heaven at that time prevented the Shedding of *Engliſh* Blood, by ſending juſt as they were about to ingage a thick Fogg to cover the Face of the Deep, ſo that none could ſee a Ships length. By this means Seamen were brought up and fitted for Navigation, in ſuch ſort that in the Non-age of the Norman Conqueſt, as is before ſaid, Traffick abroad began to flourish, nor was Manufacture, that Sinew of a Nation, leſs regarded, People being incouraged thereto, not only by the Princes themſelves with large Indulgencies, but by ſuch Wealthy Peers and others, as more ſought the good of the Publick-Weal than their own Private intereſt, which ever redounds in the end to their profit. For tho the Poor be never ſo induſtrious, yet wanting what to Trade with, their Induſtry will faint; but if they have imployment to improve themſelves, Lands, and all things elſe will be improved, and advanced to a higher Eſtimate, and the growth of *England* be made of value equal, if not exceeding any *European* Commodity whatſoever: So that this ſpot of an Iſland may, nay is, rightly termed the Store-Houſe of the World, who can ſubſiſt of her ſelf, but without whoſe Commodities few Nations

tions can maintain their Grandure.

But to the purpose: The Kings after the Conquest intending to make this their constant Seat, and making little esteem of their Ancient Inheritance, the Dutchy of *Normandy* did not let to increase the Grandure of this Kingdom, by granting large Priviledges and immunities to those that were Industrious, but especially to the City of *London*, the chief residence of Royalty, named by many Kings, their Royal Chamber: Nor was any thing thought too dear that might conduce to her Felicity, as appears by the Charter granted by King *William* the first, commonly called the Conqueror, which was in these words.

William *King*, *greeteth* William *Bishop*, *and* Godfry Porters *and all the Burgesses within* London, French, *and* English, *and I grant you, that I will that you maintain and injoy all your Laws, that you did in the days of King* Edward (meaning the Confessor), *and I will, that each Child be his Fathers Heir; and further, I will, that no man wrong you, and so God keep you.*

This free concession gave scope to Trade, being much augmented by succeeding Kings, so that Tradesmen growing numerous, they so prevailed upon the Benign Bounty of the Reigning Princes, that they after

ter long Fraternities obtained at ſeveral times to be incorporate in diſtinct Bodies, or Companies, to Implead, or be Impleaded as one man. The account of which as it happened in divers Kings Reigns, ſhall in the following Chapters be ſet down, beginning at the firſt of the twelve, and ſo to proceed in order.

CHAP. II.

The Original of the Companies of the City of London, viz. *the Principal twelve, of the time of their being incorporated, and by what Kings and Queens: As likewiſe the names of all the other Companies, as at this day they ſtand confirmed.*

1. THe *Mercers* (tho then Trading for the moſt part in Stuffs of the Native growth) were inabled to be a Company, and Permitted to Purchaſe twenty pounds *per Annum* Lands, in the ſeventeenth Year

Year of King *Richard* the ſecond's Reign, *Anno Domini*, 1393.

2. The *Grocers* (tho at that time not brought to half the Perfection that now it is) called Pepperers, before were Incorporated, by the name aforeſaid, in the twentieth Year of King *Edward* the third *Anno Dom.* 1345.

3. The *Drapers* for the moſt part Woollen, were Incorporated in the ſeventeenth of King *Henry* the ſixth, *Anno* 1430. having been a Fraternity from the time that King *Edward* the third ſo earneſtly promoted the Woollen Manufacture by admitting the *Flemins* and other Nations, the free uſe of Manual Operation within his Dominions. That ſo his Subjects might learn the Craft, and not be beholden to other Nations, to work the growth of our own Country, and pay them extraordinary Rates, by the advance of Exportation and Importation; for what might be otherwiſe ordered to the Advantage and Glory of our own Nation by ſetting many thouſands of Poor people on work, otherwiſe incapable of getting whereby to ſubſiſt.

4. The *Fiſhmongers* (a Vocation no leſs advantagious to this Kingdom by their incouragement of the Fiſhing-Trade, of which hereafter I ſhall ſpeak) were (in former

former times) two Companies *viz. Stock-Fishmongers*, and *Salt-Fishmongers*; but in the beginning of the Reign of *Henry* the Eight, *Anno* 1509. did bear their Arms as at present they do, and in the twenty eight Year of the King, *Anno* 1536, were United and incorporated in one Body without distinction.

5. The *Goldsmiths* (an Ancient Craft, so I may rightly term it, for formerly those that sold worked likewise their own Plate) were Incorporated and confirmed in the sixteenth Year of King *Richard* the Second's Reign.

6. The *Skinners* had the Favour to be incorporated in the first Year of the Reign of King *Edward* the third, *Anno* 1327. and were made a Brotherhood in the eighteenth of King *Richard* the Second's Reign.

7. The *Merchant-Taylors* had their first pattent of Arms granted by Sr. *Thomas Holme* Clarencieux King at Arms, being then called *Taylors*, and *Linnen Armourers*, *viz.* in the twenty first of King *Edward* the fourth, *Anno* 1480. and since Incorporated by *Henry* the Seventh, by the name of *Merchant Taylors. viz.* in the seventeenth of his Reign, *Anno* 1501.

8. The *Haberdashers*, or *Hurrers*, formerly so called were Incorporated a Brotherhood

therhood of St. *Catharine* in the twenty sixth of *Henry* the sixth, *Anno* 1447. and by the name of *Merchants Haberdashers*, confirmed in the seventeenth Year of *Henry* the seventh.

9. The *Salters* had their Arms, and as many suppose, were confirmed in the twentieth Year of *Henry* the Eighth 1530. being a Company of good Esteem.

The *Iron-Mongers* had the Favour to be Incorporated in the third Year of King *Edward* the fourth, *Anno* 1462. at which time they were greatly increased, and the Mines of our Nation much improved.

11. The *Vintners*, formerly called *Wine-Tunners* were Incorporated in the Reign of King *Edward* the third, after he had Conquered all *Normandy*, and by that means ingrossed most of the French Vintage; But were not confirmed till the fifteenth of *Henry* the sixth.

12. The *Cloath-Workers* had their Arms granted by *Thomas Benolt*, Clarenceux, in the twenty second Year of *Henry* the Eighth, but the time of their Incorporation uncertain.

And thus in brief, have I declared the Original of the twelve Principal Companies, upon whom the greatest Stress of Trade depends, and by whose prudent Management, and Industry, *Britain* Flourishes

rishes, and at this day lifts up her Head above her Neighbour Nations.

Those that remain, are these (whose names I shall only recite, because they tend not much to our purpose, the *Dyers*, *Brewers*, *Leatherſellers*, *Pewterers*, *Barbers*, *Chyrurgeons*, *Armourers*, *White-Bakers*, *Wax-Chandlers*, *Tallow-Chandlers*, *Cutlers*, *Girdlers*, *Butchers*, *Saddlers*, *Carpenters*, *Cordwainers*, *Painters*, *Curriers*, *Maſons*, *Plumbers*, *Inholders*, *Founders*, *Embroiderers*, *Poulterers*, *Cooks*, *Coopers*, *Bricklayers*, and *Tylers*, *Bowyers*, *Fletchers*, *Blacksmiths*, *Joyners*, *Plaiſterers*, *Weavers*, *Frmterers*, *Scriveners*, *Botlemakers*, and *Horners*, *Stationers*, *Marblers*, *Wool-packers*, *Farriers*, *Paviers*, *Lorimors*, or *Lorimers*, *Brown-Bakers*, *Wood-mongers*, *Upholſterers*, *Turners*, *Glaziers*, *Clarks*, *Watermen*, *Apothecaries*, and *Silk-Throwſters*.

All of these are Fraternities, and moſt of them Incorporated and have Charters of Priviledge, and large Immunities, tho in the days of our Forefathers, many of them were not known, not having brought their ſeveral Trades and Crafts to perfection, for many of which they were obliged to be beholden to Strangers; but the Natives of this Kingdom being naturally Ripe-witted and of a toward Genius, ſoon became

became Arts-Masters, and out-did their Teachers; so that at this day, no Nation under Heaven can exceed them (if the Materials be alike) in all respects.

But having given the Reader an account of the Respective Companies, whose industry at home, improve to a Miracle, what is brought to them from distant Lands, I shall proceed to give a Relation of the Respective Merchants, whose Traffick by Sea Inriches the Land, whilest the Land finds them with wherewithal to drive on their Commerce with all Nations, from whence any Valuable Merchandise is brought. But before I Lanch altogether into the Ocean, I think it would be necessary to relate the Incorporation of the Merchant of the Staple, who once were the chiefest boast, and most profitable to this Nation: Nor indeed less profitable to others, as *France*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Saxony*, and many other Countries, the chief Mart being Established at *Calis*, a little before taken from the French, by King *Edward* the third, the profit of our English Wool then chiefly obliging the Flemings to side with us, against their Potent Neighbour.

The Merchants of the Staple having been a long while a Fraternity were Incorporated

corporated by the aforesaid King *Edward* the third, and by him indowed with many large Priviledges, tho at this day the Woollen Manufacture, being greatly increased, every one buyes his Commodity where he can find it best Cheap, so that there remaining no fixed Staple, these Merchants are not now of such Repute as formerly.

CHAP. III.

Of the several English Merchants Trading into most parts, of the time of their Incorporating, and Improvment of Navigation.

THe English Merchants Trading by Navigation (who by visiting remote Countries, and Trafficking with the Inhabitants, bring in the store of the whole World) are chiefly these, and their Incorporations mostly as followeth.

1. The Merchants Adventurers, were Incorporated by King *Edward* the fourth

fourth, from which time, they Traded with good Succeſs, until the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, who, for a further incouragement to their Induſtry, not only confirmed them, but inlarged their Priviledges.

2. The Merchants of *Ruſſia* or *Muſcovia*, who having improved their Trade and Commerce in that Remote Kingdom, to the Inriching their Native Land, were Incorporated by King *Edward* the ſixth, greatly incouraged by Queen *Mary*, and had their confirmation, with an Augmentation of their Priviledges, from the ever favourer of Navigation the Bounteous Queen *Elizabeth*.

3. The Merchants of *Elbing*, were Incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, and by her greatly incouraged; ſhe, like a prudent Queen, and Patroneſs of her Country, well knowing, that by Traffick, not only her Revennes would be improved, but likewiſe her People be Inriched, and ſhe rendered formidable to her aſpiring Neighbours, tho ſince upon ſome diſtaſt, they have left Trading in that place, and Trade at *Hambourg*, and other free Cities and Ports.

4. The Turky-Merchants, or Merchants of the *Levant*, were likewiſe Incorporated

ed by the same Queen, and were confirmed with a large addition, to their Privileges by King *James*.

5. The Merchants of *Spain*, or more properly, Spanish Merchants, or such of our Nation as Traded to *Spain*, were Incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*.

6. The *East-India* Merchants were Incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1600. from which time they have continually improved their Trade in those remote parts of the World, being now one of the Wealthiest Corporations in *Europe*; their first rise was by imploying a Joynt-stock to build Ships (of which now they have Store) and to themselves in imitation of the *Portegueſe*, and other industrious People, Traded to the *Indies*, and soon found the advantage by bringing home the same Commodities which we before were beholden to Strangers for at second Hand, and dear Rates.

7. In the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign and in the beginning of King *James's*, the *Eastland*, *Greenland*, and French Merchants, were setled in companies and Traded with great Success, Building many Ships, and coutinually imploying some thousands of Persons in the Management of their Affairs, Exporting Commodities of our growth

growth, and bring in those of the growth of other Countries.

8. There are likewise a Company of *Virginia*, or *West-India* Merchants, whose Industry has much improved our Colonies in *America*, and advance the King's Revenues in his Customs twenty thousand pound *per Annum*; which Trade into those parts has, and dayly will increase and turn to the Advantage of our Nation, and be a means of making further Discoveries in those vast Seas, in which lie hid past doubt many fair Islands, if not Continents as Rich as those which yield the *Spaniard* yearly so many Millions of Ducates in Gold Ore, and Bars of Silver. These and other Traders in remote parts make *England* Flourish, and stand the envy of her Neighbour Nations. There is likewise the *Guinnie* and *Barbary* Companies, both Rich in Shipping and Merchandise, having since their Incorporation gotten great Esteem, and much improved Navigation. And now, having given an account of the Constitution and settlement of these in general that drive on the Trade, and Commerce both by Land and Sea, before I Lanch into the Ocean, to take a view of other Countries, or to describe their Trade and Traffick I shall expose to Publick view the Commodities of

my

my Native Country, with all the Islands and Dominions that surround it, *viz.* such as are subject to the British Scepter, as also, in due place and order, As also of the Currant Coyns, the Weights, Measures, and such other Matters relating to Commerce, as are available to the Compiling of this Treatise; and first of *England* and *Wales*.

CHAP. I.

England, and the Trade thereof in General and Particular with a Survey of all the Measures, Weights, Currant Coynes, Inland Commerce and what tends to Navigation. A Description of the most Material Counties and of the Trade of Wales in general.

England, the Head of the British Empire, is in every Place so admirable, abounding with plenty, that to describe

her

her in every part of her Trade and Beautiful Situation, would exact a large Volum. Therefore I shall only in brief expose to view what is most material as to my purpose: And first, I shall begin with *Cornwall*, as being the remotest of the English Countries, or Provinces; tho it be in it self, in many places, to appearance a Barren and Mountainous Country, yet does it produce Rich Mines of Tinn, which brought to perfection, is of great esteem in all Countries. With it there is also digged Gold and Silver, tho hardly worth refining, the Earth not having heat enough to bring it to perfection; there is found likewise a Stone Transparent, naturally formed in Angles and Points like a Diamond, which was it not so common, might merit high esteem. On that Coast, Herrings and Pilchards are taken in great number, which not only sustain the Inhabitants, but being dryed prove good Merchandise in *Spain*, *France*, *Flanders*, and *Italy*. The Sea Coast is adorned with many Towns, of which *Falmouth* is chief, being capable of receiving many Vessels; nor is St. *Ives* of less note, yielding great store of Fish, not reckoned less yearly then four or five thousand Hogsheads of Pilchards, and five hundred Barrels of Herrings, besides some

Tun

Tuns of Congerdoult, & great store of Ray-Fish, which imploys some hundreds of the Inhabitants, and inables them to provide plentifully for their Families, and reserve, as the old saying is, a Penny against a rainy day.

These Commodities, *viz.* Pilchards, are vended by the Hogshead, four of them making a Tun, as likewise by the thousand, they allowing twelve hundred small Tale to the thousand, and a Barrel of Herrings, commonly thirty Gallons, is sold to the Merchants for eighteen Shillings, twenty Shillings, or according as the fishing Season is propitious; Congerdoult is sold by the Kintale, *viz.* one hundred and twelve pound to the Kintale; Ray-fish are for the most part sold fresh, and that by the Dozen, at two Shillings four Pence, two Shillings six Pence, and sometimes three Shillings *per* Dozen, but their Dozens are extraordinary large, they allowing sometimes sixty to the Dozen, but sometimes less, according to the Custom of the Place; their Weight is one hundred and twelve pound according to the Stander, their Yard and Ell equal to those of *London*.

Their Bushel for Grain and Salt imported contains twenty eight Gallons Water Measure,

Measure, and so proportionable the greater or the lesser Measures; but their Bushel used in Publick Markets for Corns is but twenty Gallons, their Gallon agreeing with the *Wincheſter* Gallon. The Bakers in those parts are but few, and the most thing they stand in need of is Salt, Ten thousand Bushel being yearly spent in Curing their Fish.

The manner of taking Pilchards and Herrings is with Nets, but the Ray-Fish with Hooks; the first being Fished for from the first of *July* till the first of *January*; the second, from *Michaelmass* till *Christmass*; and the third and last, only in the Prime of Summer; sixty Boats, and about four hundred men being imployed therein.

Devonshire is no less Rich in Veins of Tin: adorned it is with many Towns and good Havens; as *Exon*, *Dartmouth*, and *Plimouth*, the latter famous for producing the worthy Sr. *Francis Drake*. The Sea-Ports, as the former, most Subsist by Fishery.

Dorsetshire abounds in Cattle, Fertile Pastures, and Linnen Manufacture; it's chief Towns being *Dorcheſter*, and *Waymouth*.

Somersetshire is famous for the many Trading Places contained in it's Circuit, but

but especially in *Bristol*, the second City of *England* for Naval Commerce, as being stored with Merchants Trading into most parts of the known World; it abounds in Riches, and the County no less in Corn, Cattle, Wool, Woollen, Cloth Serges, and other valuable Commodities, which they Trade withal to other adjacent Counties.

Darbyshire, the Head of which is the Town of *Derby* abounds in plenty of Corn, Leaden Mines, and other Minerals.

Wiltshire is an Inland County, but the people Frugal and industrious, their chief Commodity is Woollen-Cloth, which is dispersed all over *England*, and brings them a good return, maintaining at least three thousand Persons in Carding, Spining, Weaving, Shearing, Dressing, and the like; the Head of this County is *Salisbury*.

Hampshire, famous for the great Trade of Hony therein, whose chief Cities are *Southampton*, and *Winchester*.

Barkshire, is famous for Cloth-working, abounding in Cattle, Rich Pastures, Artificers, Fruits of all sorts, and all things else necessary for the Subsistance of man.

Surry, is no less abounding in all plenty than the former, and of greater Trade, by

Reason of it's nearness to the City of *London*, that Mouth of the Nation, by Reason of which it's Inhabitants have the better opportunity to vend the growth of that County.

Sussex and *Kent*, abound in Fruits, Corn, Wood, Wax, Hony, Cattle, and all other necessary Commodities, which by Reason they border on the Sea, they have opportunity to dispose of at good rates.

Glocestershire, is for the most part imployed in the Woollen Manufacture, *Glocester* being the Head City. In it are found those famous Hills of *Cots-Wold* on which numerous Flocks of Sheep Feed, and afford the best Wool in *Europe*.

Oxford, is famous for her Rich Pastures, store of Cattle, and Corn, but above all for her University in her chief City of *Oxford*.

Buckingham, *Bedford*, and *Hertfordshires*, are adorned with pleasant Buildings, rich Pastures, store of Corn, pleasant Rivers abounding with Fish, and Forrests of Stately Oaks, with which the Wall of the Nation, *viz.* our Ships of War are made; nor is Venison in abundance wanting, nor any sort of Fowls common in *England*.

Middlesex, and *Essex*, the first famous for Buildings, and so long together containing

taining the Pallaces of our Kings Courts of Judicature, and above all incompassing the famous City of *London*.

The second, for store of Cattle the many famous Ports, and the Commodity received by shipping, the Silver *Thames* Washing her Southern Shoar as far as the *Hope*, it abounding likewise in Corn, Cheese, Butter, and the like.

Suffolk and *Norfolk*, next take place; the first famous for Butter, Cheese, Cloath, Cattle, Corn, Wool, and what not: The second for Deer, Conneys, Sheep, Dairies, and store of Corn; but above all, for containing the famous City of *Norwich*, which for Industry ought to be accounted the chief Boast of *England*, it being seated upon the River *Yare*, from whence *Yarmouth* takes it's name, and thirty Miles from the Sea by Water, tho not above sixteen by Land, has little forrain Trade, save only with *Holland*; the chief Trade being with the City of *London*, the chief Commodities being Stuffs, and Stockings, which are made for the most part in the City; it not being guessed, that less then one hundred thousand pounds-worth of Stuffs every Year are sent up to *London*; which Stuffs making and disposing of are under the Government of two Companies,

the one called the Worstes Company, theother the *Russia* Company: Those Manufactures under the Government of the Worsted Company (and approved by the Wardens thereof) have a Seal affixed to each, on the one side inscribed *Norwich*, on the other, such letters as stand for the Wardens Names, that are at the Sealing thereof. The other Seal has on one side these words, *viz. Worsted Reformed*, and on the other in Figures containing the quantity of Yards the Piece contains. Those called the *Russia* Company, the Manufacture, under whose Government to be approved, by them is sealed on the one side with these words, *Fidelitas Artes alit.*

This Suff Trade is managed by Partner-Ship between the *London* and *Norwich* Merchants, great quantities whereof have been, and are exported to furnish other Nations, especially *Spain*, and the *West-Indias*. The Stockings here vended, are reckoned to amount to near sixty thousand pounds *per Annum*, being most knit by Children incapable of other Labour; so that at eight Years of Age, many of them will earn four pence or six Pence a day; these latter are not under any Governour, but have their Materials found them by certain Citizens, as well of that City, as of

London

London, which when made into Hose, are sent over Sea, most of them, to furnish the Neighbour Nations. The County likewise affoards Sheep, Conies, and Kine in abundance, as also, store of Corn, especially Barly; which being turned into Mault is sent up to *London*, as likewise into *Scotland*; all Corn is sold according to the Custom of the Country by the Score, which is twenty Cooms, every Coome containing four Bushels, and to every Score one Coom is allowed over-plus. Their Weights and Measures, both dry and wet, are consistent to the *London* Weights and Measures. In the like manner abound *Cambridgshire*, *Northamptonshire*, *Huntingtonshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutland*, *Lincolnshire*, *Notinghamshire*, *Warwickshire*, *Worcestershire*, *Staffordshire*, *Shropshire*, *Cheshire*, *Herefordshire*, *Yorkshire*, the County of *Richmond*, *Bishoprick* of *Durham*, *Lancashire*, *Westmoreland*, *Cumberland*, *Northumberland*. And the strong Town and Territories of *Barwick* upon *Tweed*, all abounding in store of things necessary and convenient for the profit and pleasure of man.

In brief, *England* affoards more Merchandise than any one Nation in *Europe*, as *Perpetuanas* Bays, Says, Serges, Cotton, Woollen, Cloath of all sorts, Kersies, Buffins, Mocados,

Mocados, Grogram, Sattins, Calimancates, Velvets, Pluſhes, Worſted, Fuſtains, Durances, Tukes, Cony-Skins, Squiril-Skins, Fitches, Calf-Skins, Hides.

Alſo by Mines it produceth, firſt by Tin twelve hundred thouſand pounds yearly, Lead eight hundred Foders yearly, Allum eight hundred Tuns yearly, Iron of all ſorts eight hundred Furnaces daily, Sea Cole yearly 50000000. Chaldron yearly, Salt 300000. Ways yearly; as likewiſe all manner of Grain, as Oats, Wheat, Barly, Rye, Peaſe, &c. likewiſe Linnen Cloth, Tallow, Leather, Glaſs, and Glaſſes of all ſorts, *Venice*, Gold, and Silver, Train Oyl, Salmon, Pilchards, Herrings, Conger, Haberdine, Hops, Wood, Cheeſe, Butter, Salt-Peter, Gunpowder, Honey, Wax, Alabaſter, Wools, Yarns, and the like, too many here to inſert. Nor is *Wales* in moſt parts leſs furniſhed, it conſiſting of the Iſle of *Angleſea*, the ſhires of *Flint*, *Denbigh*, *Carnarvon*, *Merioneth*, *Montgomery*, *Cardigan*, *Pembrook*, *Carmarden*, *Glamorgan*, *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, *Monmouth*, abounding in Cattle, Paſtures, divers uſeful Manufactures; nor are the induſtry of the Inhabitants wanting to improve the product of their Country to the beſt advantage, being a frugal ſort of People, inſomuch that

that whereever they Plant themſelves they are thrifty, and increaſe the ſmalleſt Stock to conſiderable advantage.

Thus having taken a view of all *England* and *Wales*, *viz.* as to Traffick, and the native Commerce, *London* excepted: I ſhall now take a view of that great Metropolis, having purpoſely reſerved her for the laſt, ſhe being as Crown to the reſt of the Nation, and indeed the Beauty of the Univerſe.

CHAP. V.

The Traffick of London.

London, the Miſtriſs of Cities, is placed upon the Banks of the River of *Thames*, whoſe Silver Ebbs and Flows continually waſh her Beautiful Walls, ſhe being ſuppoſed to be eight Miles in Circuit eſpecially if the Liberties be included, and before the dreadful Conflagration in ſixty ſix, was adorned with one hundred twenty two ſtately Churches, and now not gueſſed

to

to contain less (within the Circuit of her Liberties and all) than 5 if not 600000. Souls, she being the Center of the Nation, and chief Receptacle of all Commodities, as well of the native growth, as from all Parts of the Earth, being the residence of the Merchants and Factors of all Trading Nations, abounding in the Riches of *France*, *Spain*, *Holland*, *Denmark*, *Sweedland*, *Russia*, *Italy*, *Turky*, *Arabia*, *China*, *Persia*, *Egypt*, both the *Indias*, and of all other Places where any Commerce is had, or from whence any Commodities are brought. For an instance of the greatness of her Trade and Traffick, I shall only insist upon the Levant Merchants, who yearly imploy four or five thousand Sailers, besides Porters, Weighers, Bargemen, Lightermen, Carmen, Shipwrights, Caukers, and others which cannot amount to less then three thousand more, and are not adjudged to pay less than five thousand pound *per Annum* for Customs. The Goods they export is Cloth, Tin, *&c.* for which they import Silks, Cottons, Galls, Grograms, Spices, Drugs, Currans, *&c.* The general Traders in this City are the Companies in the Chapter, who Trade for ready money by Bills of Exchange, Verbal credit; and some Trades deal one with another by Exchange of

of Commodities, by mutual allowance at ſuch prices as the Commodity bears. The general way of buying valuable Merchandiſe, as to Inland Trade, is by keeping Factors in the Country, or by holding Correſpondence with thoſe that make it their buſineſs to improve Manufacture or keep Fairs and Marts, there to buy up Commodities of all ſorts, when advantage offers. As for Merchandiſe imported from other Countries, the Royal Exchange is the place moſt proper for Bargains, where every day, Sunday and other high days excepted, between the Hours of 11. and 1. Merchants of all Nations meet and diſcourſe of their affairs. The way of payment is, either to draw a Bill upon ſome Shop-Keeper, Merchant of *London*, or other Wealthy Perſon: Or upon ſome Correſpondent beyond Sea; which Bill ſpecifies payment upon ſight, or the time in which it is to be Payed (which ſhall be more at large demonſtrated when I come to Treat about Bills of Exchange) or to take the Parties word for 3. 6. 9. 12. Months, or a Bill under his Hand for performance, for which there is no certain rule, but as thoſe who Trade can agree. There are likewiſe ſeveral Perſons imployed that are called Change-Broakers, whoare uſually imployed to buy up Commodities

modities for Shopkeepers, as they see advantage, also to make returns of money, *viz.* for so much money received in *London* or any adjacent City, Town, or Village, you shall have a Bill to receive to the value of it in the Currant Coyn of *France*, *Spain*, *Holland*, or any other Neighbouring Country, where your Occasions require it. There is likewise an Office that if any Person delay to pay a Bill he has accepted, and Trifle with him that is to receive the money, or refuse to accept of a Legal Bill, you may protest against the Party or Bill, which is entered, and may at any time be seen, that so men may be cautious in accepting Bills drawn upon any such Persons: If a Merchant fail in the World, it is no sooner known, but notice is given upon the *Change*.

These, and many more are the ways and Customs of Managing Trade in the City of *London*; but these are the Principal, and what remains shall be hereafter touched as I shall see Convenient.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of the currant Coyns of England *as they have been ſetled by the Tower Standard, &c.*

MOney being the Life of Commerce, it will not be amiſs to ſet down the ſeveral currant Coyns of Gold and Silver, according to their true Value, and as they go currant at this day, eſpecially Silver, but Gold not unleſs full Weight, by Reaſon old Gold is ſometimes diminiſhed by keeping careleſly.

The old Gold Coyns now currant are pieces of

Twenty two Shillings Sterling, but currant at one pound five Shilling ſix pence.

Pieces of eleven Shillings Sterling, currant at twelve Shillings ſix pence.

Pieces of twenty Shillings Sterling, currant at one pound three Shillings ſix pence.

Pieces of Ten Shillings Sterling, currant at eleven Shillings ſix pence.

Pieces of five Shillings Sterling, currant.

rant at five Shillings nine pence.

Pieces of two Shillings nine pence the ¼ part twenty two Shillings.

Pieces of two Shillings six pence the ¼ part of twenty Shillings.

The currant new Milled Gold.

Pieces of five pound, currant at five pound seven Shillings six pence.

Double Guinnies currant at two pound three Shillings, sometimes more.

Guinnies currant at one pound one Shilling six pence.

Half Guinnies currant at Ten Shillings nine pence.

The Silver currant Coyns are pieces of

Five Shillings Sterling.

Pieces of two Shillings six pence Sterling.

Pieces of twelve pence called Shillings.

Pieces of six pence Sterling.

Pieces of thirteen pence half penny Sterling.

Pieces of nine pence Sterling.

Pieces of four pence half penny Sterling.

Pieces

Pieces of four pence Sterling.
Pieces of three pence Sterling.
Pieces of two pence Sterling.
Pieces of one penny Sterling.
Pieces of a half penny Sterling.
Piece of a half penny of Copper.
Pieces of one farthing of Copper.

The Account thus, four Farthings make a Penny Sterling; twelve Pence make a Shilling Sterling; five Shillings make a Crown; four Crowns make twenty Shillings, or one Pound; tho some there be that Reckon by Marks, Nobles, and Angels, which is only in the remote parts of the Kingdom. A Noble is six Shillings and eight pence, a Mark thirteen Shillings and four pence, an Angel is two Crowns, or Ten Shillings.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

A view of the Weights and Measures used in England, *as they are Established by Standard, and confirmed by the Laws of the Nation, and by Parliament.*

THe usual Weights that pass throughout *England*, are Troy Weight, and Averdupois-Weights; the former consisting of twelve Ounces, each Ounce to consist of twenty Penny Weight, the Penny Weight to consist of twenty four Grains; and this Weight is commonly used in Weighing of Bread, Gold, Silver; all Physical matters, as Electuaries, Powders, and the like; eight pounds of this Weight being reckoned to Weigh a Gallon, and from thence Multiplyed to any greater Measure; four Gallons making a Peck, four Pecks a Bushel, and Bushels a Quarter. Wet Measures are likewise derived from this Weight, both at Land and Sea, *viz.* twelve Troy Ounces is a Pint of Liquids, eight Pints a Gallon; which of either Wine, Beer, or

or Ale, is eight pounds Troy, according to the Standard of the Exchequer, and Acts of Parliament of the XI. and XII. of *Henry* the seventh. And by this Rule the Coopers make their Casks for all vendible Assize, *viz.* a Hogshead to contain sixty three Gallons, a Tearce eighty four, a Pipe one hundred twenty six, a Tun two hundred fifty two Gallons; as likewise all Casks made for packing up Fish, as a Salmon Butt to contain eighty four Gallons, the Barrel twenty four, a Herring Barrel thirty two, an Eele Barrel forty two, a Sope Barrel thirty two Gallons, the lesser Casks to be divided accordingly.

The other Weight, *viz.* Averdupois, wherewith is Weighed Butter, Cheese, Flesh, Wax, all manner of Grocery, and indeed most Commodities vended in *England*; it consists of sixteen Ounces to the pound, and is called Garbel, by Reason a Draught or Waste is allowed to every weighing: Seven pound of this Weight is accounted to weigh a Gallon of Wheat, and so Multiplyed to fifty six pound the Bushel; seven pound Averdupois, is one hundred and two Ounces of Troy; from whence it is accounted that a Bushel of Wheat must weigh one hundred and twelve pound, and a quarter four hundred forty eight pounds Averdupois.

Averdupois, and so consequently fourteen pound Averdupois is sixteen pound eleven Ounces Troy; and as one penny Sterling is the twentieth part of an Ounce Troy, so seven pound twelve Shillings Sterling is eighty four Ounces, a half and two penny Weight of Troy, and six pound eight Shillings Sterling, is eighty two pound ¾ Ounce, and one penny Weight; and from these two are the Weights of Houshold, Wheaten and White Bread Calculated.

The Weigh of Cheese is by Averdupois, and runs thus. The Weigh of Cheese one hundred and twelve pound Averdupois, and the two hundred containing two hundred twenty four pounds, consists of thirty four Cloves, every Clove being seven pound. The Weigh of Suffolk Cheese is two hundred fifty six, and the Weigh of *Essex* Cheese three hundred thirty six pound Averdupois.

A Sack of Wool was accounted three hundred fifty four pound Averdupois: two Weighs of Wool make a Sack, and two Sacks a Last.

The last of Herrings is ten thousand, every one thousand to contain ten hundred, and every hundred sixscore, that is, before they are Barrell'd. Lead is sold by the Fodder, containing nineteen hundred and ½ at one

one hundred and twelve *per cent.* Averdupois. This Weight likewiſe of ſixteen Ounces to the pound is made three ſeveral Quintars for Weighing ſeveral ſorts of Merchandiſe; the firſt is of fiveſcore pound juſt to the hundred, and called one hundred Sutle, whereby fine Commodities as Spices, Drugs, and the like are ſold, which are accounted by the pound, and to which over and above is allowed by the Seller four pound, upon one hundred and four pound taken from the overplus, derived from the Weights of *Antwerp* for Spices, and called by the name of *Tret*. The ſecond of the Quintars is one hundred and twelve, *viz.* fiveſcore and twelve to the hundred, by which all Groſs Commodities are weighed.

The third is ſixſcore to the hundred, by which Tinn is weighed to his Majeſties Farmers, and ſome other few Commodities; and is called by the name of the *Stannery* hundred. From this Averdupois Weight, by diviſion the Weight called the Stone, which is twofold, the long, and the ſhort; the long is accounted four pounds Averdupois, and the ſhort eight, but in this there is no certainty, for it differs according to the Cuſtoms of Counties and Markets. There is an other thing in uſe called a *Tod*, ſome places ſeven pound, others

others eight, and some again ten, being altogether variable. They have likewise a Clove of twenty pound, twenty eight pound, thirty two pound, and the like. There are likewise in most Markets for weighing of Flesh Stillyards used, but without the Approbation of the Buyers; they being unintelligible to many, and oftentimes false; first invented for the Weighing Hay, and Straw, for which uses indeed they are only proper.

Averdupois consists of sixteen Ounces, every Ounce consisting of eight Drams, and every Dram of sixty Grains; so that by it the Raw-Silk of *Persia*, and *Turky*, are sold, but then twenty four Ounces are allowed to the pound, or a pound and an half, *&c.*

Thus having distinguished these Weights which are of such use in this Nation, it is not amiss that I shew you what accord the one hundred and twelve pound Suttle has with other Nations, and Places of Traffick, as for the Equality of Weight tho they differ in number.

In *Europe*, it agrees with the Weights of *Mersella*, the *Venetia* Sotile, the *Venetia Gross*, *Sicilia*, *Lisbon*, *Florence*, *Anvers*, *Lions*, *Sevil*, *Dantzick*, *Bruges*.

In *Africa*, and *Asia*, with the Weights of

of *Aleppo*, *Aleppo*, *Tripoly*, *Syria*, *Tripoly*, *Barbaria*, *Alexandrio-Zera*, *Alexandria*, *Porfur*, *Scio*, *Constantinople*, *Rhodes*, *Acria*, *Babylon*, *Balfola*, and *Ormus*. And thus you see, Reader, the Industry and Improvement of the *English* Nation, which now I must leave, and take a View of *Scotland*.

CHAP. VIII.

A view of Scotland, and the Trade thereof in General, together with the Coyns, Customs, and Increase of that Ancient Kingdom.

Scotland (by Reason of it's continuing a distinct Kingdom for so many hundred Years, even till the happy Union by King *James*, and indeed does yet in most things, unless the Prerogative Royal) is thought worthy to be Treated of seperately, tho indeed, the North part of *Brittain*, and only seperated from England by the Rivers *Tweed*, *Salway*, and the *Cheviot-Hills*.

It's

It's chief City is *Edenburg*, which contains the Kings Pallace, the Courts of Juſtice, & conſiſts of one great Street, of a Mile in Length; into which all the Petty Streets and Lanes open. The next chief Cities and Towns are *Glaſgow*, (the See of an Arch-Biſhop, and an Univerſity) St. *Andrews*, *Sterling*, *Perth*, *Aberdeen*, *Dondes*, St. *John's* Town, *&c.*

The currant Money conſiſts of Gold and Silver, and are as followeth.

Pieces of twenty two Shillings Sterling.

Pieces of eleven Shillings Sterling.

Pieces of five Shilings ſix pence Sterling.

Pieces of two Shillings nine pence Sterling.

Pieces of four Shillings four pence ½ Sterling.

Pieces of one Shilling one half penny Sterling.

Pieces of nine Shillings ſix pence, being ⅓ of the thirteen pence half penny. One Mark.

Pieces of four pence half penny Sterling.

But

But note that thirteen pence half penny Sterling, is accounted a Scotch Mark, or thirteen Shillings four pence Scotch; six pence three farthings, a Scotch Noble, accounted six Shillings and eight pence; twenty pence Sterling is accounted a Mark and a half Scotch, or one pound Scotch, of twenty Shillings Sterling is eighteen Scotch Marks; so that Strangers unacquainted with their Money, hearing them discourse about it, think them far Richer then they are.

They have other Pieces of Copper Money of small Value, as Babaes, Bodles, hard Heads, and the like; but indeed they have Principally the money of *England*, which is currant in that Kingdom, and of late have abounded in Silver. The chief Commodities of the Country are Cloath, Freezes, Fish, Hides, Salt, Lead Ore, Tallow, Grain of all sorts, Feathers, Iron, Allum, Seacoal, commonly called Scotch-Coal, and are divided into two parts, *viz.* The *Highland*, and *Lowland*, which are divided into Sheriffdoms, and Fifes.

They have an Exchange in imitation of ours at *London*, but especially used for the Exchange of monies with *England*.

The keeping of their accounts, divers ways; some keep them according to the Method of *England*, others according to the Ancient

Ancient use and Custom of their own Nation, which is in Marks valuable as aforesaid.

Their Weight for weighing Merchandise is but one, and with that they buy and sell throughout the Kingdom; it contains sixteen Ounces to the pound, and one hundred of those pounds make their Quintal, which in *England* is one hundred and eight pounds Averdupois, and one hundred pound *London* Suttle Weight makes ninety two of theirs, or one hundred and twelve *English* one hundred and three and a half of Scotch; their Measures for Linnen, Stuffs, Cloath, or Silk, is the Ell which is wanting of ours, insomuch that it differs from our Yard four *per cent.* that is, four Yards in a hundred Ells, so that seventy five Yards, or sixty Ells *English* make seventy two Scotch, but in Tale to every hundred they Reckon fourscore. In Measure for Corn, Coals, Salt, Wine, Beer, Ale, Oyl, and the like, they come near at one with ours.

Their Navigation is but small, for the most part Trading with *England*, and *Ireland*, yet are they a People frugal and much bent to improve the growth of their Country.

And thus having taken a view of *Scotland*, and the Trade thereof I must pass over

over into *Ireland* the third Diamond in the *British* Diadem.

CHAP. IX.

A view of Ireland, *and of the Trade, Manners, and Present State of that Kingdom.*

Ireland, is divided into four Provinces, *viz. Lemster*, *Munster*, *Connogh*, *Ulster*, and *Meath*, and is four hundred Miles in Length, and two hundred in Breadth, the chief Cities and Towns are *Dublin*, *Kinsail*, *London Derry*, *Limrick*, *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Armah*, *Dungarvon*, *Marlebrug*, *Phillips-Town*, *Kildare*, and *Tradah*.

This Kingdom abounds in Navigable Rivers, store of Fish, Cattle, and Hides; which are Transported into *Spain*, *France*, and *Italy*; Salmon are caught in such abundance in *July*, and *August*, that many Servants in the places of that Fishery, Covenant with their Master upon their being hired, that they will not feed upon Salmon,

Salmon, but only ſo many days in a Week. Theſe they Salt and Barrel up, ſending them into all the Neighbouring Countries, where they are received as good Merchandiſe; the Herring Fiſhery is likewiſe uſed and improved by them, as likewiſe Pilchards, which are taken in *Auguſt*, *September*, and *October*; and Tranſported into *Spain*, *France*, and the Streights of *Gibraltar*: they have ſtore likewiſe of Butter, Cheeſe, Calves-Skins, and other neceſſary Commodities: Their Corn for the moſt part is the ſame with ours, yet in value not the ſame, for a pound Sterling *Iriſh*, is worth, according to the intrinſick value, no more then fifteen Shillings Engliſh, and the Shilling conſequently but nine pence Sterling, ſix pence Iriſh but four pence half penny Sterling. The Exchange is practiſed in the City of *Dublin*, but of little uſe as to any Tranſmarine Places, unleſs *England*, and there Principally *London* and *Briſtol*, commonly running at eight pence upon the pound, or at moſt but one Shilling, which is but five pound *per cent.*

The Weights and Meaſures are (or for the moſt part) conſiſtent to thoſe of *England*, and in fine it is a Country exceeding fertil, abounding in all things neceſſary for the uſe of man, which would turn to great

advantage

advantage, were the Inhabitants but Induſtrious, eſpecially in fitting out Ships for Navigation; but they for the moſt part roave abroad, improving other Countries, and neglecting their own. Their chief Merchandiſe are in Fiſh, which they ſend into *France*, *Spain*, *England*, *Scotland*, and other parts of *Europe*. And thus I ſhall leave this Kingdom and return, or rather Sail round *Brittain*, to take a View of the Iſlands of the Sea, or Ocean Iſlands.

CHAP. X.

A view of the Ocean Iſlands, and of their Trade, viz. *ſuch as are Subject to his Majeſty of great* Britain.

THe Ocean Iſlands are ſcattered in the Britiſh Sea like ſo many Pearls to adorn the Imperial Diadem, and are firſt, the *Orcades*, or Iſles of *Orkney*, thirty two in number. The chief of which is *Pomonia*, which abounds in Mines of Tinn and Lead:

The next *Hethy*; and the other (there being only three of them of note) *Shethland* bearing Fruit-Trees of ſtrange kinds. Eſpecially thoſe whoſe Bloſſoms dropping into the Warter become Flying Birds.

The next are the Iſlands of the *Hebrides*, in number forty four; the chief whereof is *Illa*, abounding with ſtore of Veniſon. And *Jona*, famous for the Sepulchers of the Scottiſh Kings; as likewiſe *Mulla*, where the *Redſhanks* inhabit, once ſo fearful to *England*; the reſt are of little note.

The Iſlands called the *Sorlings* are one hundred forty five: The Principal are *Armath*, *Agnes*, *Samſon*, and *Scilly*, after which name all the reſt are called. The Inhabitants thereof Trade in Fiſhery, ſow Corn, and addict themſelves to Manufacture.

The Iſle of *Man*, is a ſquare Iſland, being ten Miles in Length, and as many in Breadth; the growth of it is Flax, Hemp, Oats, Barly, and Wheat, having ſtore of Cattle and other Merchandiſe brought in thither by Shipping; the chief Towns are *Ballacury*, *Ruſſin*, or *Chaſteltown*.

The Iſle of *Angleſey*, is accounted a Shire of *Wales*; and by ſome called the Mother of *Wales*, being twenty four Miles in Length, and ſeventeen Miles over; Fruitful

it

it is, even beyond report, in Corn, Fruits, Cattle, Fowl, and Fiſh; improved by ſeveral Profitable Manufactures: The Inhabitants making great ſtore of Butter and Cheeſe, and ſend out of it yearly three thouſand Head of Cattle: It's chief Town is *Beaumaris*, very Commodious for Shipping.

Jerſey is a fair Iſland, in Compaſs twenty Miles, peopled with Induſtrious Inhabitants, yearly improving their Commodidities and vending them to good advantage. Trading with *England* and *France* eſpecially, famous for the many fine Orchards and Gardens: the chief Towns and places of Traffick being St. *Mallo*, and St. *Hillary*; the former being nightly Guarded without the Walls. From this Iſland twenty Miles diſtant is *Guernſey*, Surrounded with ſpacious Harbours; and in every part Fertile, ſtored with Cattle, and lying Commodious for Shipping, Facing the Coaſt of *France*; and hath for it's chief Town St. *Peters*.

The laſt of the Iſles Surrounding *Britain*, is the famous Iſle of *Wight*, which is twenty Miles long, and twelve over, and abounds with all things wherewith *England* is ſtored, divided from *Portſmouth* but by an Arm of the Sea, lying

moſt Commodious for the Reception of Shipping; and for it's chief Towns has *Tarmouth*, *New-Port*, and *Bradring*.

And thus much for the Iſlands of the Sea, ſurrounding *Britain*: And now I ſhall only take a ſhort Survey of ſome things further appertaining to the Trade of *Britain*, and ſo Lanch into the Ocean, and take a view of the remoteſt Parts of the World, eſpecially ſuch as are Traded to by the *Engliſh*. What more remains, is an account of ſuch Commodities of Engliſh-growth and Manufacture, as are Exported, being Staple Commodities, and the common Cargo of outward bound Veſſels.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

A further Account of the Meaſures of England, *with a true Proportion of the Weight of Engliſh Cloths.*

FIrſt, for the Breadth, Meaſure and Weight of Engliſh-Cloath, that chief of Staple-Commodities, *Kent*, *York*, and *Redding* Cloaths are ſix quarters and a half broad, and ought to weigh eighty ſix pounds; the Cloath in the Peice are in length thirty, and thirty four Yards. *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Eſſex* Cloaths of ſeven quarters wide, are eighty pounds Weight, twenty nine and thirty two Yards in Length. *Worceſter*, *Coventry*, and *Hereford* Cloaths of ſix quarters and a half, are in Weight ſeventy eight pound, and in Meaſure thirty, & thirty three Yards. *Gloceſter*, *Oxon*, and *Wiltſhire*, and *Summerſetſhire* Cloaths, of ſeven quarters wide weigh ſeventy ſix pounds, and in length twenty nine, and thirty two Yards. *Suffolk* Sorting Cloaths of ſix quarters and a half wide, ought to weigh ſixty four pound, and to be in length twenty four and

twenty ſix Yards. All ſorts of Cloaths that are ſix quarters and a half wide, ought to weigh ſixty pound, and be twenty four and twenty ſix Yards in length; broad and narrow *Yorkſhire* of four quarters wide, weigh thirty pound, and in length are twenty four, and twenty five Yards. Broad-Cloath of *Taunton*, *Dunſtable*, and *Bridg-Water* of ſeven quarters, weigh thirty pound the Cloath, and in Meaſure are twelve, and thirteen Yards. *Devonſhire* Kerſies, and Doſſens of four quarters, weigh thirteen pounds, in Meaſure twelve, and thirteen Yards. Chequer Kerſies, Grays, Striped and Plain of four quarters are in Weight twenty four pound, in Meaſure ſeventeen, and eighteen Yards. Ordinary Peniſtons or Forreſts of three quarters and a half, in Weight twenty eight pound, in Meaſure twelve and thirteen Yards. Sorting Peniſton of ſix quarters and a half are pounds thirty five, Yards thirteen and fourteen. Waſhers of *Lancaſhire* and others the Cloaths are ſeventeen pounds in Weight, in Meaſure ſeventeen and eighteen Yards. This Cuſtom of aſſizing Cloaths at a certain Weight was firſt impoſed for the preventing defrauds in making ſlight ſleaſy, or imperfect Cloaths, and if any of the aforeſaid Cloaths prove otherwiſe then is ſpecifyed, the

the maker, or ſeller, ought to allow according to the want, either in Width, Length, or Weight, and for ſo refuſing, may be ſued for a defraud.

To bring this to perfection the Weight of Wool is thus, the Sack of Wool doth contain three hundred ſixty four pounds, the Tod twenty eight pound, thirteen Tods being accounted to a Sack; every Tod being four Nales, and every Nail, ſeven pound: The Sack of Wool is imputed to finiſh four Standard Cloaths, of twenty four Yards each in length, & ſix Yards & halfquarter wide, of ſixty pound Weight, commonly called Sorting Cloaths. In the Weight it is to be noted whether the Cloaths are thick Mill'd, well ſcoured, and throughly dryed, that the ſame be Meaſured by the Yard, and that an Inch be allowed to every Yard: And thus much for Woollen Manufacture.

And now I am entering on Ship-Board, to view the World, and to paſs the unfathomed Paths of the Deep. It will not be amiſs to give a more full tho brief account of the Meaſures whereby ſuch things are Meaſured as are ſent on Board for the Subſiſtance of thoſe that go down into the Deep, *&c.* as thus, the Engliſh Meaſures for all Grain according to the Statues in that caſe made and provided are the Pint, Quart,

Pottle

Pottle, Gallon. A Gallon being eight Pints, four Quarts, two Potles; the Peck two Gallons, the half Buſhel, two Pecks, the Buſhel, two half Buſhels, the Strike two Buſhel, the Cornock two Strikes, the Quarter, two Cornocks. The Weigh either of Corn or Salt is forty ſix Buſhels; and the Laſt is eighty Buſhels. Note in Salt Water Meaſure is allowed, *viz.* five Pecks to the Buſhel. Liquid Meaſures thus, the Ale Firkin to contain eight Gallons, Kilderkin ſixteen, and the Barrel thirty two. A Beer Firkin ought to contain nine Gallons, the Firkin eighteen, and the Barrel thirty ſix; the Kilderkin of Wine ought to be eighteen Gallons, the Barrel thirty one, the Hogs-Head ſixty three, the Tertian eighty four, the Butt, or Pipe one hundred twenty ſix, the Tun two hundred fifty two. A Runlet of Oyl ought to be eight Gallons and a half, a Hogs-Head ſixty three, a Pipe one hundred twenty ſix, and the Tun one hundred fifty two; tho as to Oyl in the Meaſure thereof, the Cuſtom of *London* differs from the Statute, allowing but ſeven pound to each Gallon, and by that means the Tun is reduced to one hundred thirty ſix, and ſo at this day 'tis ſold; and thus far having proceeded to give thoſe that are deſirous to Trade, or Traffick, either

either by Land, or Sea, an inſight into moſt of the *Engliſh* growth, and Manufactures; I ſhall now hoiſe up Sail and bear before the Wind, not intending to caſt Anchor till my adventurous Bark arrive in the late diſcovered *America*, to take a View of the Trade and Traffick thereof, and from thence into *Affrick*, ſo to *Aſia*, and then to *Europe*, all along obſerving the Cities, Towns, Ports, Havens, Bays, either in Continent or Iſland; in whatſoever place the *Engliſh* have any Traffick of note; or any other *European* Navigators.

CHAP. XII.

A View of America, *of it's Provinces, and the Trade thereof.*

America, the ſo long unknown Part of the World, was firſt diſcovered by *Columbus*, a Genoeſe, at the charge of *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*, King and Queen of *Caſtile*; who ſetting ſail from *Sevil*, after ſixty three days, diſcovered that vaſt Continent

tinent, which was seconded by *Americus Vesputius*, a Florentine, at the charge of *Emanuel* King of *Portugal*, who making a perfect Discovery of that Golden place, had the Honour to have it called by his Name. The next that made any considerable discovery, was *Sebastian Cabbot*, a Native of *Bristol*, being furnished out for that purpose by our King *Henry* the seventh; and since him several of our *English* Navigators have improved his Discovery, as Sr. *Francis Drake*, *Willowby*, *Candish*, *Burroughs*, *Forbisher*, *Davis*, &c.

This Immensity is for the most part possessed by the *Spaniards*, and divided into two parts, *viz.* *Mexicana*, and *Peruana*; and the former again divided into these following Provinces, *viz.* *Mexico*, *Nicaragua*, *Quivira*, *Jucutan*, *Florida*, *Virginia*, *New-England*; *Nurembega*, *Nova Francia*, *Corterialis*, and *Estotilandia*.

The Commodities of *Mexico* (now called *Nova Hispania*, the Residence of the *Spanish* Viceroy, and Arch-Bishop) are Gold, Silver, Sugar, Tobacco, Ginger, Tallow, Hides, and Spices; and above all, in that Province grows a Tree, called both by the *Spaniards*, and Natives, a Mettle Tree, the Leaves of which make Confections, Paper, Mats, Flax, Mantles, Shoes, Girdles, Cordage,

Cordage, and Saws, and out of the Root Iſſues a Juice, which being boyled is perfect Sugar; & from the Top-Branch, a Gum diſtills. Excellent againſt Poyſons, or Infectious Vapours. This City was taken by the *Spaniards*, under the Leading of *Harnando Cortes*, *Anno* 1521.

Quivira, is accounted the ſecond Province, ſituate on the Weſtern part of *America*, firſt Peopled with Spaniſh Colonies, under the leading of *Vaſques Anno* 1540. It abounds chiefly in Cattle; ſeveral who addict themſelves to the bringing them up being Maſters of 30000. Head and upwards, which ſerve the Inhabitants with their Milk for Drink, their Fleſh for Food, and their Skins for Cloaths. They have likewiſe ſome Gold, but of ſmall value, and not worth refining.

Nicaragua, is on the South-Weſt of *Mexico*, and has for it's chief City *Nova-Granada*. It's Commodities chiefly conſiſting of Balſom, Cotton, Wax, and Hony.

Yucutan, diſcovered *Anno* 1517, has for it's chief City *Champechio*; this Province yields Wood for dying Rich Colours, and likewiſe ſtore of Deer and Cattle, almoſt like Elks.

Florida was diſcovered by *Sebaſtian Cabot Anno* 1467. which at that time it was poſ-

ſeſſed

ſeſſed by the *Spaniards*, with whom the French made War till they conſumed each others people, to that degree that it was abandoned by either Nation, but ſince repeopled by the *Spaniards*, who have built there ſeveral ſtrong Forts. The Commodities are Gold Ore, ſome Veins of Silver, ſome Spices, and Woods of value. And thus much of thoſe Provinces the *Spaniards* poſſeſs. Now I ſhall come to Treat of *Virginia* and *New-England* poſſeſſed by the Engliſh.

CHAP. XIII.

A View of Virginia, and of the Trade, Manners, Cuſtoms, and Government thereof, and of the Commodities of that Colony.

VIrginia being diſcovered by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, *Anno* 1584. had it's name from our Virgin Queen; it lying in height thirty five degrees North Latitude, and extends to thirty eight and a half, being planted by the Engliſh only from 37 to 34 degrees, under the Protection and Supream Authority of his Majeſty of great *Britain*, & having

having the Bay of *Roanoake*, and Cape *Florida* to the Southward, and *Mary-land* to the Northward. The main entrance out of *Virginia* into the Sea, is about 10 Leagues; the Country is full of Navigable Rivers, ſtored with Fiſh, and ſome of them abounding with Oyſters, Crabs, and Sturgeon, many of the Rivers being 7,8,9, or 10 Miles over, running 140 and 150 Miles up in the Country, ſo that Ships Anchor with great Security, no Trade being permitted but with *England*. So that as ſoon as any Veſſel arrives, the Maſter, or Captain, reſorts to the Governour, to give him an account from whence he came, his Reſidence being for the moſt part at *Jame*'s City lying 40 Miles up *Jame*'s River, and round about the Engliſh Colony, the *Indians* Inhabit, whoſe Treacheries prove too often fatal to our Country-men, as the ſeveral Maſſacrees they have made can teſtifie. Their Courts of Judicature chiefly conſiſt of 4 quarterly Courts, the Governour and his Council being Judges, to try and determine, as well in matters Criminal, as Suits between man and man, and every year once an Aſſembly meet in imitation of our Parliament, to ſettle weighty Affairs. Their Laws are the ſame with ours, as likewiſe what Monies they have

are

are of Engliſh Coyn. The Soil is every-where Fertile, and the Woods abound with Oaks of divers ſorts, Black Wall-nuts, Cheſs-nuts, Aſh, Pine, Day-Wood, Cedar, Saxafras, Mulbury, Small-nuts, Wild Grapes, and the like. The Weather is much like ours, only in the Summer continues a Month longer hotter, and are troubled with Flaſhes of Light'ning, diſmal Claps of Thunder, and now and then a Hurricane. The days are about an Hour and an half ſhorter in Summer, and ſo much longer in Winter. All ſorts of Engliſh Fruits and Cattle thrive there, and their chief Commodities amongſt themſelves are Horſes, Oxen, Sheep, Hogs, Turkies, Geeſe, & Ducks. Corn of which they have ſtore, and their Woods abound with Hairs, Roacoons, Poſſums, Squirrils, Wild-Cats, Foxes, Bears, Wolves, Elks, and in remote Parts ſome Lyons are found.

Their Corn called *Indian* Corn or Maiz they buy and ſell by the Barrel, which Barrel contains 5 Buſhels, *Wincheſter* Meaſure, and the *Indians* ſell their Corn, Peaſe and other Commodities of the like nature amongſt themſelves by the Baskets, each Basket containing half a Buſhel.

The chief Commodities they Trade with our Merchants for, except Tobacco, of which

which I ſhall ſpeak anon, are Hides, Otter, Beaver, Muſkats, Bear, Dear-Skins, Saxafras, Black-Walnut-Tree-Planks, *&c.* with them and Tobacco 40 or 50 Ships are yearly Loaden; no Cuſtoms being lay'd upon any thing imported, or exported; but in *England* they pay five *per cent.* for all they carry over, and 2 pence *per* pound for every pound of Tobacco brought from thence, and ſo proportionably for other Goods.

The Commodities carryed from *England* thither, are Linnen, and Woollen-Cloath, Nailes, Iron wrought into Tools, Sope, Starch, Gunpowder, Shot, Wine, Strong-Water, Brandy, Sugar, Spice, and the like; and when any one comes over with Servants to Inhabit, as a Planter, he has 50 Acres of Land allotted him, to manure even where he will chooſe, unleſs in ſuch Places as are before in Poſſeſſion; and for that Parcel of Land, he pays 12 pence *per Annum* quit Rent.

The manner of planting, and bringing to perfection their Tobacco, accounted by them the Staple Commodity of the Colony is thus; in *January* they ſow the Seed, which is ſmaller than Muſtard-Seed, and when it comes up, they take up the Plants, and place them upon little Hills, which is uſually done in *May*, 4 or 5000. Hills being

ing contained in one Acre, every Hill containing a Plant, the which when it is about 2 Foot high, they Crop to give more Nourishment to the Leaves, which Leaves are a Foot or two Foot long, and some a Foot broad, and when they are at the biggest they cut them up Stalk and all, and hang them up in Sheads to dry, which done they strip them from the Stalks, and so bind them up in Handfuls for packing in Casks, or make them up in Rolls. An Acre of good Ground is reckoned to bear 1500 Weight of Tobacco, not less then 17000. Hogs-heads, being reckoned to be Shipped yearly for *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*. Their Servants for the most part consist of *Negroes*, which they buy of the Merchants, that bring them thither.

CHAP

CHAP. XIV.

A View of New-England, *and the Trade thereof.*

NEw-*England* has for it's chief Town or City *Boſton*, where all their Trade Centres, eſpecially that which accrues by Navigation; a place which contains about 1500 houſes Built of Brick and Timber; in it is a State Houſe, and Congregational Meeting-Houſes; the Inhabitants for the moſt part being Presbyterians, and Independants; and are ſupplyed with great Quantities of Fiſh from *Marblehead*, and other places. As for Fowl, they Trade with the *Indians*, as likewiſe for Muſcat, Beaver, Otter, *&c.* for which they deliver them Strong-Waters, Shagged-Cloath, Beads, Looking-Glaſſes, and the like; and thither likewiſe are brought Proviſions from St. *Martins*, *Long Iſland*, *Road Iſland*, *Shelter Iſland*; and other places, they all being little ſpots, ſtanding in the Sea, and have their Trade chiefly conſiſting in Proviſion. The chief Roads for the ſafe Riding of Shipping are *Boſton*,

Boſton, *Charleſtown*, *Salem*, and *Paſcataqua*.

A Mint they have, in which they Coyn Engliſh money, as 12 pence, 6 pence, 3 pence, and ſmaller piece, both Silver and Tinn. The Reaſon of ſetting it up, was upon the ſpreading of many adulterated Pieces of Eight amongſt them, brought from *Peru*; but notwithſtanding the Engliſh Coyn, *Mexico*, and *Sevil* Royals, go currant at a Crown apiece.

Their Accounts are kept after the *Italian* Faſhion, by ſuch as underſtand the way, and thoſe that do not keep them as in old *England*.

Their Weights are *Averdupois*, and *Troy*; the former conſiſting of 16 Ounces the pound, and the latter of twelve; their hundred *Averdupois* is 112 pounds, and by that they weigh all their groſs Commodities, uſing *Troy* only for Silk, Gold, and Silver. Their Meaſures are likewiſe conſiſtent with ours.

Their chief Merchandiſe conſiſts in Hogs, Oxen, Fiſh, Flower, Peaſe, Kell, or Rice, Biskets, Beaver, Muskat Skins, Otter, Pipe-Staves, Maſts, and the like; and ſome Tobacco, for which they receive in exchange *Engliſh* Linnen, and Woollen-Cloath, Iron-Tools, Stockins, Shoes, Thred, Buttons,

Buttons, Ribons, Lead, Puter, Tinn, ſmall Ordnance, Gunpowder, Shot, Strong Waters, Wines, Oyls, Fruit, Salt, and the like; not taking any Cuſtoms for ought imported, except Wines, and Strong Waters, and for that not above 30 or 40 Shillings *per* Tun; Conſolage they take none, their Factorage is from 5 to 10 *per cent.* for Sails and returns only, and that not fixed, but as the Trader, and the Factor can agree. Sugars they have likewiſe, which they ſell in Casks, and have not many Ships belonging to the Plantation.

Their chief Fiſhing conſiſts in dry Cod, and poor Jack, which every Spring and Fall, they take by Hooks, and ſell by the Quintal, or hundred Weight, each for 28. or 30 Royals, ſometimes more, tho ſometimes they Barrel them up; their Fraight *per* Tun from thence to *London*, is 3 pound, 3 pound 10 Shillings, and ſometimes 4 pound. They have likewiſe an Office of Aſſurance, now much in requeſt, both by the Inhabitants, and ſuch as Trade thither. And thus much for *New-England.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

A View of Mary-Land, *and of the Customs and Trade thereof.*

MAryland is upon the main Continent of *America*, being an Engliſh Colony, lying between 38 and 40 Degrees North Latitude, bounded on the North by *Virginia*, and on the South by *New-England*; the great Ocean on the Eaſt, and on the Weſt the River *Pattowmeck*, and was firſt a Colony of Engliſh, *Anno* 1633. and for the better Increaſe of Trade, tolerate the Chriſtian Religion of what Profeſſion ſoever; and is held by a Governour, or Proprietor, in Fee of the Crown of *England*. It abounds with fair Rivers, ſtored with Fiſh, and Commodious for the receipt of Shipping.

The uſual way of Trading is Goods for Goods, and the chief of their Commodities is Tobacco; their Weights, and Meaſures are conſonant with thoſe of *England*, without any Tret or over allowance; ſome Beaver, Otter, and other Furs they have, which

which the Engliſh that Trade thither purchaſe, and the Inhabitants receive them for Tobacco, and Strong-Water of the *Indians*. Mulberry Trees are there in Abundance, and ſome Silk. Their Cuſtoms or Taxes are but ſeldom taken as to the Subjects of *England*.

The greateſt abuſe that Merchants receive, is the Packing of Tobacco; which looſe Packed, or either too dry or wet put up, often deceives their Expectations; therefore the only way to diſcover ſuch Frauds, is by weighing it. A full Hogs-Head, well Packed, will hold 400 Weight, and never leſs than 300.

For their Commodities, they receive Cloath-Hangings, Stuffs, all manner of Iron-Ware, Strong-Water, Wine, and the like; and what they Trade with the Native *Indians* for, they deliver them Coats, commonly called Match-Coats, made of coarſe Shagged-Cloath, *viz.* *Dutch*-Duffields, or Engliſh Hogbays, either Red or Blew.

The new *Netherlands*, a place Situate in 41 Degrees North Latitude, upon *Hudſon*'s River, is Inhabited by a Colony of the *Dutch*, who have Incroached upon the Engliſh Trade with the Natives for Beavor, Otter, Elk-Skins, Bears-Skins, Dear-Skins, and the like; for which they deliver

deliver them Iron Inſtruments, and Shaged Cloath, and ſometimes Guns, Powder, and Rapier-Blades, the fatal Execution of which they have twice felt by two *Maſſacrees*, Committed upon them by the *Indians*, to the loſs of half their Colony. Their chief Town is *New-Amſterdam*, indowed with many Priviledges, as the old the better to draw People thither.

Corterialis, *Nurembega*, and *Nova Francia*, are accounted *Mexican* Provinces, and for the moſt part poſſeſſed by the *French*, and ſome few *Portugals*. Their Trade is ſmall, conſiſting only of Skins, and Furs.

Eſtoriland, or *New-foundland*, diſcovered 1527 by the Engliſh, in Winter is ſo Extream cold, that it is not inhabited but by ſome few Natives, and all the advantage (which indeed is conſiderable) that the Engliſh Reap thereby, is their Fiſhing Trade; the Fiſh in *England* being known by the Name of *Newland* Fiſh, and is taken in ſuch abundance, that with them are furniſhed moſt parts of *Europe*. The manner of the Fiſhing thus:

The Ships ſometimes 40 Sail depart from our Coaſt, about the end of *February*, and about the middle of *April* arriving there, they unrigg their Ships, and going on Shoar Build Huts; and in Shallops, with

with Hooks and other Tackling, take ſometimes 30 or 40 great Fiſh in an Hour, that is one Shallop, which they ſlit and dry upon Rocks, and Sandy-Banks; after which they Salt them, and in ſuch manner continue till *September*; when loaden with their Fiſh they return and diſpoſe of them in *Spain*, *France* and other Places to good advantage, ſelling them either by the hundred Weight, or by Tail; and many times they ſell them before they have caught 'em; that is, Bargain for the delivery of them when taken; and of late there is an Art found of making Oyl commonly called *New-Land* Oyl.

CHAP. XVI.

A View of the Peruanan *Provinces, and of their Trade and Cuſtoms.*

THis South part of *America*, is divided from the North part, by the Streights of *Darien*, a Neck of Land of 10 Miles over; and conſiſts of theſe Provinces

Provinces, *viz. Caſtella-Aurea, Guinnia, Peru, Braſilia* and *Chile.*

Caſtella Aurea, takes its Name from the abundance of Gold that is found therein, and was firſt diſcovered by the *Spaniards*: The chief Cities are *Portabel*, and *Panama*, at which two Places the *Viceroy* makes his Reſidence as he ſees fit, and at the Latter of which the *Spaniſh* Plate-fleet for the moſt part is Loaded. It abounds with ſtanding Pools and deep Waters, and the chief Commodities are Spices, Drugs, Gold Ore, and Silver. About it are ſeveral ſmall Iſlands, of which the chiefeſt are, St. *Antonio*, and St. *Vincent*, ſituate againſt *Cape Verd.*

Guinnia is ſituated under the Equinoctial Line, being fruitful in all parts, abounding with rate Fruits, and ſo Incompaſſed and branched with great Rivers, that in Winter time many of the Inhabitants dwell in Trees for fear of Inundations, often cauſed by the overflowing of the Rivers. Of this Countrey our famous Sir *Walter Reighley* made the firſt effectual Survey, and gave Name to the great River *Arinoque* calling it *Ralinia*, a River navigable for 1000 miles, and for Shallops and Wherries 2000. The chief City of this Province is *Manoa*, otherwiſe called the Golden City, of the abundance of Gold that is found

found therein, moſt of the Trade conſiſting of Gold-Ore.

Peru is for Gold, the richeſt Province of *America*: The Mines being more plentiful then Mines of Lead and Iron in *England*, and the Riches thereof may be Conjectured by this: When *Piſcario* the *Spaniſh* Captain ſubdued it, and took the King Priſoner, he propoſed his Ranſom, and delivered to the treacherous *Spaniard* upon ſolemn Promiſe for his Life and Liberty, as much refined Gold and Silver as amounted to ten Millions, but perfidious as he was, when he had Poſſeſſion of the Treaſure notwithſtanding his Oath, he ſlew him. The chief City is St. *Michael's*, inhabited by the *Spaniards*; the Soyl brings forth all manner of Fruits, as likewiſe ſtore of Tobacco; but one thing is more admirable, on the Banks of the River *Riolaplata* grow Figtrees, one ſide of which bear Figs in Winter, and the other in Summer, and this River is 130. miles over, and 2000. in length; and in it are many Iſlands.

Braſile is abounding with Cattel, Corn, and has in it ſome rich Mines of Gold and Silver; but eſpecially Red-Wood by us, called *Braſile* Wood, the Trees of which are ſo large, that a dozen Families will make themſelves Huts and dwell in the

Pizarro.

Branches of one Tree. It was first discovered and peopled by the *Spaniard*, but now the *Dutch* have got strong footing in it, and derive a great Trade form thence, especially in dying-Woods.

The manner of getting the Gold in these remote Parts of the World, are by Mining, or Washing and Fishing; As thus, they first search the ground, and finding it stockt with Ore, they dig into the Mountains, and still as they go under-prop, or Arch, so that a Mine sometimes is a Furlong under ground; their Earth they wash through Sieves, and the Mold separated, the Gold appears. Silver run in Veins or Sprigs, and therefore is got more easily. As for the Fishing for Gold, it is thus: They turn the Course of small Rivers or Brooks, at the bottom of the Golden Mountains; or with such things as take up Ballast in the Thames, drag up the Sand, and then sift it. The Gold which is found in the Rivers is washed from the Mountains, by the fierce Rains which in those parts are frequent.

As for the Islands in these and the *Virginian* Seas, they are many; as the Isles of *Solomon*, by some taken for the Land of *Ophir*; the Isle of *Margarita*, in which is found many precious Stones, though void of any other Commodity; the Island of *Trenidado*

vidado abounding in choice Tobacco; the Iſland of *Baccaloes*, diſcovered by *Sebaſtian Cabot*, whoſe Rivers abound in Fiſh, and the Land with Trees bearing Fruit; the Iſle of *Beriguen*, of which the chief City is St. *John*'s, inhabited by the *Spaniards*; the Iſland abounds with Gold, *viz.* the North part of it, and the South part is as much famed for fertility; the Iſland of *Jamaica*, now an *Engliſh* Colony taken from the *Spaniards*, *Anno.* abounds with all manner of Plenty, as Sheep, Oxen, Corn, Hens, Geeſe, Ducks, Fruit-Trees, Sugar, Tobacco and the like, and is governed by a Governour, under his Majeſty of *Great Brittain*; the Weights, Meaſures, Monies, Laws and Religion, are the ſame with ours, and has of late been much increaſed by the Trading of *Engliſh* Merchants thither for Pepper, and other valuable Commodities.

Cuba, *Luca* and *Hiſpaniola*, abound in Ginger, Caſſia, Maſtick, Almonds, Cinnamon, Sugar, Braſs, Gold, and Corn, which are brought thence, and diſperſed all over *Europe*, and in the latter, the Land is ſo fertile that it will produce Herbs, and Roots in ſixteen days after ſetting or ſowing, fit for uſe.

Bermudos is a fruitful Iſland, abounding with Orange-Trees and other Fruits.

Barbados is an Iſland poſſeſſed by the *Engliſh*, containing in length 28. miles, and in breadth 18. and according to Computation conſiſts of 126000. Acres of good Land, being naturally fortified with Rocks and Shelves: accommodated with ſeveral Bays and Harbours, for the ſafety of ſhipping, the Principal of which is called *Carlile Bay*, and is Guarded by Forts and Platforms, containing a large Town called St. *Michael's*, being a place of great Trade, before which 500. Ships may ſafely Ride. The next Town of Note, is *Charles* Town, ſituate on *Oyſten-bay*, about two Leagues from the former, the Houſes are built after the *Engliſh* faſhion, of Timber, Lime and Brick, and round this Iſland lye other ſmall Iſlands, *Mævis*, *Monſirat*, *Antego*, and St. *Chriſtophers*, many of them inhabited by the *Engliſh*, others by the *Dutch*, *French*, and Native *Indians*; the Iſland of *Barbados* is divided into 11. Pariſhes, or petty Shires, out of which are choſen two Freemen Planters, to joyn with the Governour and his Council, which are 7, to diſcuſs all important Matters, and to make ſuch Orders, as are neceſſary for the well regulating the Plantation, and the better to quell any Inſurrection that may be made by the Slaves, which are accounted at leaſt 60000. a ſtanding

ing *Militia* of two Reigments of Horſe, and five of Foot, are in readineſs upon all Occaſions, and all their Laws and Cuſtoms are Regulated by thoſe of *England*. Their Religion, according as they profeſs themſelves, is *Proteſtant*. Their Coyns there Current are of divers Nations, as *Engliſh*, *Spaniſh*, *French* and *Dutch*, upon which they ſet a paſſable Value not Coyning any themſelves. Their Accompts are moſt commonly in *Muſcavado* Sugar, according to which all other Commodities are Regulated, their Intereſt by reaſon no Law reſtrains it, is unreaſonable, as ſometimes thirty *Per Cent*. Their Meaſures for the moſt part Concord with thoſe of *England*, only they allow but five ſcore to the Hundred, not 112. The growth of the Iſland is Tobacco, Sugar, Indico, Cotton-Wool, Log-Wood, Lignum Vitæ, *&c.*

The chief Seaſon of exporting Sugars, and other Commodities of the Native growth, is from *January* to *September*, or *October*. Wines are imported in abundance, and are ſold in publick as in *England*: So that there is not leſs then 2400. Tuns of all ſorts ſpent Yearly, beſides Spirits, and other Liquors. From this Iſland they tranſport to *Virginia* and *Barmudos*, a Liquor made of the Sugar Canes, &c. called Rum, and for it re-

ceive Pork, Fiſh, Flower, Bisket, Pipe Staves, and the like: The Apparel of the Planters, is the ſame with what is worn in *England*; as for Cuſtoms they have none, ſave only for Wines and other Liquors, which are Rated at a certain quantity of *Muſcavado* Sugar, and further are obliged to pay half a pound of Powder, for every Tun upon Entery.

Factorage or Factory-Proviſion is 10. *per cent.* 5. *per cent.* for Sail, and 5. for return, as alſo 3. *per cent.* for Store-Houſe Room; if any one will export Corn, or any manner of Proviſion being the growth of the Iſland, they muſt ask the Governours Conſent; 200. *Engliſh* Veſſels and upward Trade hither Yearly; and the uſual fraight to *London* is 4. and 5. *per* Tun, when Ships are Plenty, 3. pound, when ſcarce, 6. or 7. pound *per* Tun: There is no publick Aſſurance-Office, nor Exchange, unleſs ſometimes in Sugar, for which Mony is received in *London*. And thus much for *Barbados*.

The main Land about 100. Leagues from this Iſland, is called *Guinia*, lying Southwardly, and containeth a Colony of *Engliſh* planted within the River of *Serenam*.

Cracus lyeth 4. Leagues from the Seaſide, and is very fruitful, having a Port, whoſe entrance is Guarded with two Forts each

Iuriaan.

each containing 14. pieces of Cannon, and In it are ſeveral Plantations of *Coquo*, ſome belonging to the *Spaniards*, and ſome to the *Indians*, the latter being obliged to work for the former 3. days in the Week. And thus much for *America*, in particular, and indeed in general: for this new World, as it is Termed, yields little more then here I have ſet down; and indeed in Riches may Compare with any of the other three Parts, did the Inhabitants know how to improve the growth of the Iſlands and Continent accordingly; but indeed the *Spaniards* poſſeſſing the greateſt part, uſe their utmoſt diligence to keep out other Nations, and will inſtruct the Natives in nothing that is Curious, leſt they ſhould leave off to Labour in the Mines; but thus much concerning *America*. The Cuſtoms, Situation, and Manners thereof, in the exacteſt Method.

CHAP. XVII.

A view of Africa, *and of the Manners, Customs, Trade, Weights, Measures, Coyns, and Commodity thereof.*

Africa, one of the quarters of the World, is bounded on the North with the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the West with the Atlantick Ocean, on the South with the South Ocean, and on the East with the Red-Sea; and is in a manner an Island, being tyed only to *Asia*, with a Neck of Land of 20 Leagues over, and contains these Provinces, *viz.* *Barbery*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, *Negrita*, *Ethiopia Interior*, and *Ethiopia Exterior*, *Egypt*; and the Islands of the Sea.

The Account of the Trade, and Commerce of the Principal Cities, and Towns, but especially from whence any Commodities are brought and Traded for by the English Merchants I shall lay down as foloweth.

CHAP. XVIII.

A view of Tunis, *the Trade, Manners, and Cuſtoms thereof.*

Barbary being divided into four Kingdoms, *viz. Tunis*, *Argier*, *Feſs*, and *Morocco*, I ſhall take them in order, and firſt of *Tunis*.

Tunis is Situate near unto the great Lake, which Extends almoſt to the Port of *Goletta*; and is founded on the ruins of *Carthage*, being in compaſs within the Walls 4 Miles, and accounting the Suburbs 7 Miles in circuit; and is very Populous, owning for Supream Lord, the Grand-Signeour, who governs it by a Baſſaw; the Inhabitants being *Mahumetans*; the Houſes are Builded of Square Stone, and for the moſt part flat. A Port it has large and Commodious for Shipping.

Their Money in Gold is moſtly the *Spaniſh* Doller or Royal, the *Venice* Chiqeen, the *Spaniſh* Piſtolet, which they paſs from one to another at full value, unleſs diminiſhed, or light Weight in Silver, they have

have the *Spaniſh* Royal, and the Aſper.

Their Accounts are for the moſt part kept in Dollers, and Aſpers.

Their Weights are the Cantar of 100. pounds, yet in Weight are found to exceed our 112, two pounds, each of their pounds being divided into 16 Ounces, and ſo into leſs, by diviſion, *viz.* Each Ounce into 8 Tamins; and by this Weight, are all their Merchandiſe Weighed, except Silver, Gold, Pearl, *&c.* which are Weighed by a Cariot Weight, which is half an Ounce Troy, or Mittagals much of the ſame Proportion. In Weight of Cloves, and Nutmegs, they allow 5 pounds *per cent.* Tret or over-plus, beſides the Weight of the Bags.

Their Meaſures for Silk, Cloath, and the like, are the Pike; there being 3 ſorts of them, the firſt called the Cloath Pike, is 26 Inches and a half Engliſh; the ſecond, the Gray, which is a 16th. part leſs, by which they Meaſure Silks, Sattins, Velvets, *&c.* The third is the Linnen Pike, and is ¼ part leſs then the Silk Pike.

Their dry Meaſures are the Coffice, containing about 10 of our Buſhels. The Weab 18 of which make a Coffice, and the Saw of which 12 make a Weab.

Their Liquid Meaſures, are the Wine Meeter

Meeter, and Oyl Meeter, the former being near 2 Engliſh Gallons and a half, and the latter near 5.

The chief Commodities are Hides, Wax, Oyl, Honey, Wool, Corn, Raiſons, Dates, Anniſeeds, Eſtrich Feathers, Sponges, Lemons, Oranges, Almonds, and Olives. For which they receive of ſuch Merchants as Trade thither, *Engliſh*, and *Venice*, Cloath, Lead, Deal-Boards, Shot, Perpetuanos, Spaniſh Wool, Tartar, Allum, Iron, Madder, Sarſaparilla, Pepper, Ginger, Safforn, Cinamon, Nutmegs, Cocheneel, Gold Thread, Sea-Horſe-teeth, Cotton, Yarn, *Venice*-Pepper, French-Canvas, Gulmak, Damask, Sattain, and the like.

Their Cuſtoms upon Goods imported, unleſs Lead, Shot, and Iron, are 9 *per cent.* on the Real Value; and before any Goods can be delivered, an exact Account muſt be taken thereof by Officers appointed for that purpoſe; other charges of Goods imported, beſides fraight (of which no certainty) is 8 *per cent.* more, *viz.* 2 *per cent. conſolage.* 5 *per cent.* proviſion and Broakage, and one *per cent.* for petty Charges; the Cuſtoms on Goods, that are exported (Honey, Wax, and Wool, liable to no Cuſtoms, excepted) is 5 *per cent.*

The Counterban, or Goods prohibited

to

to be exported, are Peaſe, Corn, Oyl, Beans, Butter, Hony, Dates, *&c.* tho often a Licence for Exporting the ſame, is ſecretly procured. And thus much for *Tunis*, in the Deſcription of which I have deſcribed the Trade of all the Cities of that Kingdom, as centering in this.

CHAP. XIX.

A view of Argier, *and of the Trade, Manners, Cuſtoms, Weights, Meaſures thereof, and their way of dividing Prizes, and ſelling Slaves in the Publick Market.*

Argier, that Piratical Kingdom ſo dangerous to Merchants Trading in the *Mediterranean*, contains as her Principal Cities *Argier* and *Tremeſin*, the former giving name to the Kingdom which is but ſmall in compaſs.

The City of *Argier*, the common Receptacle of Turkiſh and Mooriſh Pirates, is imagined to contain 90000 Souls, in which

which there are ſeveral that proteſt againſt the Thieving Trade, and hold ſome Commerce with Merchants of divers Nations.

Their chief Commodities are Oyls, Almonds, Raſins, Figs, Dates, Caſtile-Sope, Braſs, Copper, Barbary Horſes, Eſtrich Feathers, Hony, Wax, and Drugs.

Their Coyn is the Double, accounted of equal Value with our 12 pence or 2 ſingle Spaniſh Ryals; 4 Doubles are accounted a Ryal and $\frac{5}{8}$ called by them the Oliau, 5 Doubles and 35 Aſpers is a Piſtol Spaniſh, 7 Doubles are accounted a Sultany, or Cheeque of Barbary Gold, and 50 Aſpers make a Double. And theſe are the currant Monies of the Kingdom of *Algier*.

The Weights are the Rotolos, or 100 pound, which makes 120 pound Engliſh, the 10 pound of the ſmall making 6 in groſs; ſome Commodities they likewiſe weigh by the Cantar; as Iron, Lead, Yarn, Wool, which Cantar is 150 Rotolos; Figs, Dates, Sope, Butter, *&c.* are weighed by a Cantar of 166 Rotolos: Almonds, Cheeſe, Cottons, *&c.* they weigh by a Cantar of 110 Rotolos, Braſs, Copper, Wax, and Drugs, by a Cantar of 100 Rotolos, Flax, by a Cantar of 200 Rotolos.

Gold,

Gold, Silver, Pearl, and precious Stones, are weighed by the Mittigal, which is 72 Grains Engliſh, and is worth 9 Doubles. The Sultanie Cheeque, or Hunger Weighs 52 Grains Engliſh, being equally Valued with Angel Gold, and by the Ounce Troy, in *England* is worth 3 pound 11 Shillings.

Their Meaſures of Length are two Picos, *viz.* the *Turkiſh*, and the *Moriſco Picos*.

The former is divided into 16 parts and every ¦ part, is called a Robe, and is $\frac{131}{100}$ part of the Engliſh Yard, and the Cuſtom is an Inch allowance to every Yard, and by theſe they Meaſure Silks, Woollen Cloath, and Stuffs.

The dry Meaſure is a Tarry, which being well heaped, makes 5 Gallons Engliſh, and by this they Meaſure Salt, Corn, and other Commodities.

They make their Accounts in Doubles, Aſpers, Oſians, and Sultanies.

Their Cuſtoms are 10 *per cent.* and ſo in all other caſes, as at *Tunis*, when any Ship enters and caſt Anchors, her Sails or Rudder is demanded to prevent the paſſing off without paying ſuch Cuſtoms, and then not to Sail without leave from the *Duan*, which is the *Baſhaw*, and his Aſſembly who

who Regulate all affairs, which were uſually theſe. To the *Kiffa* 28 Doubles, to his Chiouſe 4 Doubles, to his *Almia* 8 Doubles, to the *Baſhaw* Sorman, 2 Doubles, to the Draggerman 8 Doubles, to the Sackagy 8 Doubles, and for the Conſuls Duty 24 Doubles.

The Piratical Trade is thus, 2 or more ſet out a Veſſel of Prizage, or Free booty to Prey upon Merchants Ships, the which when they have taken and brought into the Port, the Owners divide the Spoil by Lot, making the Partitions or Dividends as even as poſſible; as for the Captives they do the like, and if there happen to be an odd man, they either caſt Lots for him, or ſell him in the Market; and divide the Money, the manner of ſelling of them is to carry them into the Market, and place them in Stalls like Beaſts, where the buyer Views and handles them; but eſpecially their Hands, by which he is ſatisfyed, whether they have been Inured to Labour or not, as likewiſe in their Mouths, to ſee if they have good Teeth to bite Biskets as hard as deal Boards; and according to their Youth, Healthy Complexion and Ability of Body, they go off to the Buyer, he being ever after acknowledged for their Patron. And thus much for this Piratical Government, too

too well known to Merchants, and Saylors who Trade in the *Mediterranean.*

CHAP. XX.

A view of the Kingdom of Feſs, *and of the Trade, Cuſtoms, Weights, Meaſures and currant Coyns thereof.*

THis Kingdom takes it's name from the *Metropolitan* City, *viz.* the City *Feſs*, being the Goodlieſt City in *Barbary*, adorned with 700. Moſchs or Temples, of which 50 are Beautifyed, with Pillars, Jaſper, and Alabaſter, the chief of which called Carueen, and Seated in the Heart of the City contains a Mile in compaſs, conſiſting of 190 Arches, and is born up by 2500 Marble Pillars, hung all about with Silver Lamps, and hath 31 Gates, and all things elſe porportionable, and the City computed to contain 86000 Families.

The Commodities in General are Dates, Almonds, Figs, Raſins, Hony, Olives, Wax, Gold

Gold, Hides, Furs, and a ſort of Cordivant Skins, Cotton, and Wool very fine, which is diſperſed into *Spain*, *Italy*, *France*, and *England*; and of late the Inhabitants have found out the Art of making Cloath.

The Principal Money of this Kingdom, is the *Xerif*, or Gold Ducate, and accounted worth 10 Shillings Sterling; and is divided into 8 equal parts.

The Weights are two, one uſed for weighing Groſs Commodities, called the Rotolos, 64 of which are computed to Ballance our 100 *Averdupois*, and 100 Rottolos go to the Cantar. The other is the *Mitigal* uſed in weighing Gold, Pearl, Silver, Musk, and the like; and agrees with thoſe of *Tunis*, and *Argier*.

The long Meaſure is the Cavado, of which 12 are Accounted to a Cane, and 181 or 182 Cavados to make 100 Yards Engliſh.

The Cuſtoms are 10 *per cent.* to all Strangers, but to the Natives 2 *per cent.* and for what ſoever they hand, they muſt pay, whether ſold or not, which makes Merchants ſell their Wares on Shipboard, for the moſt part where Cuſtoms are Payed only for what is ſold. And thus much for *Feſs*, and the Trade thereof.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXI.

A view of the Kingdom of Morocco, *the Trade, Currant Coyns, Weights, Meaſures, and Cuſtoms thereof.*

THis Kingdom as the former takes it's Name from the chief City and Center of it's Trade, and is very Beautiful; tho Inferiour to *Feſs*; in it is found a Burſe, and Exchange, formerly much frequented by Merchants, but now for the moſt part taken up by Artizans. The Commodities vended there are the ſame with thoſe of *Feſs*, except Sugar, in which it more abounds.

The Coyns are the Xerif, and Ducate of Gold, valued as thoſe of *Feſs*. The Weights are 2 ſeveral Quintals, the one agreeing with the Canter of *Feſe*, and the other with the Quintal of *Sevil*, and indeed in all things according with *Feſs*, as being now reduced under one Government. Their Religion, if ſo it may be Termed, is Mahumetiſme, and of late they have not any conſiderable Trade with the Engliſh Merchants; tho 'tis not doubted, but the effects

feels of the League, between his Majesty of great *Britain*, and that Emperour may be a means to revive it, as likewise to inrich our Garrison of *Tangier*, by rendering it a Publick Mart, it being the Key of *Barbary*.

CHAP. XXII.

A view of Numidia, *and* Lybia, *and their Provinces; with the Trade, Currant Coyns, Manners and Customs.*

Numidia is bounded on the West with the Atlantick Ocean, on the East with *Egypt*, on the North with the Mountain *Atlas*, and on the South with *Lybia*. The Country on the North part abounds with plenty, but the South by Reason of the Excessive heat, is most desert, the Inhabitants build but few Houses, but in great Companies pass from one place to another, living sometimes in Woods, sometimes in Caves, according as Heat and Cold affects them

them. The chief Trade is among themselves, for Dates, Hides, Furs, and Fruits of all sorts; Cattle they have, but have not the Art of improving them, their Coyns are few, but those they have are of Brass and Silver; their Weights and Measures for the most part Equallizing those of *Fess*, and *Morocco*; tho they are little in use, few Merchants Trading with them.

Lybia is bounded on the East with *Nilus*, on the West with the Atlantick Ocean, on the South with *Negrita*, and on the North with *Numidia*; and is Barren for the most part by Reason the heat is Excessive; their Trade, Coyn, Weights, and Measures, are not worth mentioning; by Reason their Commerce is little, no Merchants caring to deal with the Natives, they being in a manner Savages.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

A View of Negrita, *or the Land of* Negroes, *with the Trade, Currant Coyn, Weights, Measures, and Customs.*

THis Province is Inhabited with *Negroes*, or *Blackamoors*. Bounded on the West with the Atlantick Ocean, on the East with *Ethiopia* Superior, on the South with *Manicongo*, and on the North with *Lybia*, containing a large Tract of Land, and is fertilized by the overflowing of the River *Niger*, or *Sanaga*; and is under the Regency of 3 Kings, who have of late made 3 Kingdoms of 5, as *Tombutue*, *Berneo*, and *Gouga*. Each having many famous Havens, Commodious for Shipping.

The City *Tombutue*, from whence that Kingdom has it's Name, is Situate beyond the River *Niger*; and is Traded to by the *English*, *French*, and *Dutch*; and within four Miles of it is the City *Gouga*, which is likewise a place of great Trade, but as for *Berneo*, the Inhabitants thereof are for the

the moſt part Breeders of Cattle, and Hunters of Wild-Beaſts.

The Commodities of theſe Countries, are Corn, Sugar, Cattle, Rice, Fruits, Gold Sands, and Ingots; which they expoſe to Sail for Cloath, Callicoes, Copper, Baſons, Iron-work, Guns, Shot, Glaſs, Beads, and the like; but Principally Salt, of which Commodity that Country is deficient; but the chief *Maritim* parts are *Guinny*, and *Benin*, firſt diſcovered by the Portugals, and for the abundance of Gold the Country affoards called the Golden Coaſt; the Rumour of which ſpreading wide in *Europe*, the Engliſh ſoon found it out, and after them the *Dutch*: and now the *French* have ſome Trade there. The manner of Trading thus: The Ships coming into the Road caſt Anchor, and the Merchants or Factors going on Shoar, declare what Wares they have on Board, to the Perſons called Tolkens, or Brokers, which live in little Huts along the Coaſt, and when the *Moors* come down with their Gold, they are informed by them that ſuch and ſuch Commodities are to be had, upon which taking Boat together they come on Board, and laying by ſuch things as they like, propoſe what Gold they will give for them, which if accepted the Bargain is made; and they

they return with their Goods on Shoar.

The Cuſtoms are various. Particular Officers, being ſet in every Port, to take an Account of what is bought and ſold; and every one that comes to buy, tho he buy nothing, muſt pay a ſmall Stipend for his Perſon; upon his returning from on Shipboard, and to prevent defraud, there is ſtill a Son, Brother, or Kinſman of the Kings, to whom the Port belongeth, to ſee the Toll be duly taken; and he that buyes Commodities under the value of 2 Ounces of Gold, makes his price for Cuſtoms as he can, but he that buy's above which they call a Benda, pays to the Value of an Angel in Gold for every Benda.

As for Coyns they have none, the Trade among themſelves being for Gold Sands, or Ingot by Weight, the fineneſs of which they try with Artificial Needles, in number 24; in ſome Places they melt their Gold, and draw it into Wire, and ſo cut into ſmall pieces, the better to divide it as occaſion requires, and in other places they have pieces of Iron, which goes Currant inſtead of Mony.

Their Weights conſiſt of Copper, the greateſt of which is a Benda, containing 2 Ounces Troy, a Benda offa, or half a Benda. The Aſſeva which is two Peſoes and

and a half, the Egebba, or 2 Pesos which is half an Ounce, and so lesser tell they come to Drams, and Scruples of Troy Weight, but their pound is found the ¾ part of an Ounce heavier than ours.

Their Measures for Cloath is a Jactam, accounted 12 Foot English, which they divide into two parts; as for their Woollen Cloath, they cut it into long Slips, and make Girdles of it.

Formerly the Trade in those parts was very advantagious, but of late (one Nations striving to outvye each other) have given them an insight into the true value of Gold, and of such Commodities as they receive for it.

The Sugar Trade which is considerable, is ingrossed by the *Portugals* at a certain Annual rate, and no other Nation suffered to deal therein, the Sugar made there being Transported to *Lisbon*, is from thence dispersed throughout *Europe*. And thus much for *Negrita*, and the *Guinny* Trade.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIV.

A View of Æthiopia *Superior, and Inferior. But of the last especially, and of the Trade thereof,* &c.

THe Superior *Ethiopia*, otherwise called *Abasine*, is a Plentiful Country Governed by *Prester John*, and the Inhabitants for the most part Christians; it abounds in Cattle, Fruits, and Minnerals, but being an Inland Province, yields little Trade to Merchants.

The Inferior *Ethiopia* is bounded on the West with the *Ethiopian* Ocean; on the East with the Red-Sea, and contains Provinces or divisions, *Ajan*, *Zanbiar*, *Monomotapa*, *Caffaria*, and *Monicongo*.

Ajan is chiefly Traded to by the Portugals, and yields store of Cattle, Wax, Hony, Corn, Gold, Ivory, *&c.*

Zanibra contains 15 Towns, from which 15 Petty Kingdoms take their Names, and was first discovered by the Portugals; abounding in Ivory, and Gold, the chief Town being *Mosambique*, where they have

a Caſtle, and ingroſs the Trade for the moſt part.

Monomotapa is almoſt invironed round with Water. And is ſtored with Gold Mines; and Elephants of which 5 or 6000 are yearly killed for their Teeth.

Maniconga was diſcovered by the Portugals *Anno* 1486. And for a long time yielded them 30000 Slaves yearly, which they carryed to *Braſile* to dig in their Silver Mines.

The Principal Port, and Center of all their Trade, being at *Moſambique*. I ſhall not inſtance the Trade thereof, becauſe that in View of that, all the Trade of the Provinces is Comprehended.

CHAP. XXV.

A View of Moſambique, *and of the Trade thereof.*

Moſambique is for the moſt part inhabited by Portugals, and has in it a ſtrong Caſtle, wherein lives the Portugal Captain

Captain, who has a grant of free Trade for himſelf, either in the Country, or in the *Indies*, which is not above 16 days Sail from thence; but when there, they muſt ſtay near 5 Months 'er they can return, or loſe their Seaſon; by Reaſon of the Monſon, as they call it, or Trading-Wind Blows all one way for ſo long. As for his Place it is very advantagious, yet of but 3 Years Continuance, at the Expiration of which he is obliged to go into *India*, and ſerve under the Vice-Roy.

The Commodities are chiefly Ingot, and duſt Gold, or Sand Gold; which is found in abundance, there being ſeveral Rich Mines adjacent, as well in the Iſlands, as on the Continent, where the King of Portugal keeps Factors to manage the trade, who barters, and ſends Merchandiſe from one place to another, and ſo increaſe in the growth of each Province; nor is it leſs commodious for the reception of the Portugal Fleet, either in their way to or from the *Indies*. There is found likewiſe Elephants Teeth, Ebony, Ambergreaſe, *&c.* and from thence they carry Slaves to *India*.

Their Coyns of which there are but few, are the ſame with thoſe of Portugal; as alſo are their Weights and Meaſures, a deſcription of which I ſhall give, when

I come to take a View of the Trade of the Kingdom of Portugal.

CHAP. XXVI.

A View of Ægypt, *and the Provinces thereof, as also of the Trade, Commodities, Coyns, Weights, Measures and Customs.*

ON the East *Egypt* is bounded by the Red Sea, on the South with *Aasia* on the West with *Cyrene*, and on the North with the *Mediterranean* Sea, and Watered with the Fruitful River *Nilus*; which dividing it self into 7 Channels, and about the middle of *June*. Annually overfloweth it's Banks, and continues so to do for 4 days, laying all under Water; by Reason of which the Towns are seated upon Hills; and during the Inundation, their Commerce is by Skiffs and Boats.

This River is in Length 3000 Miles, and when it over-flows not, it portenteth some fatal disaster to the King or Kingdom

dom; and by this means the Land is Fertilized, for as for Rain there is none. The chief Places of Traffick are *Alexandria*, a famous Sea-Port, founded by *Alexander* the great, and *Cairo* commonly called Grand-*Cairo*, and in these Center the Trade of the whole Country. Therefore omitting Places of lesser note, I shall only take a View of these two Cities, and their Commerce, with such as Trade in those parts, and first of *Alexandria*.

Alexandria first founded by *Alexander* the Great, in Expedition to Conquer the World, is the chief Maritim City of *Egypt*, and from all parts of the Kingdom are thither brought Flax, Hemp, Hony, Wax, Rice, Balsoms, Dates, Drugs, and Spices; and the Country in general produceth abundance of Palm Trees, besides hither are brought the Plenty of *Arabia*, *India*, and *Persia*; as Spices, Drugs, Silks, *&c.* so that the Custom-House is accountable yearly for great Summs of Gold.

The nature of the Palm Trees that grow in that Country is this, they always grow in Cupples twisted, or twined, *viz.* Male and Female, the Female Palm only bears Fruit, and that not without the Male, for if the Male Palm be cut away, the Female will not bear; the Fruit is Cods with Seed

Seed, and pleasant Juice, the Pith of these Trees is excellent in tast, and very nourishing; of the Leaves, they make Fans, Mats, and Baskets; of the outward Husks of the Cod Cordage, and of the inward Brushes; the Fruit they bear is like a Fig which serves the Inhabitants for Meat green, and dryed for Bread.

The Weights used here are four sorts, first the Quintar of *Zera*, second the Quintar of *Forfor*, third the Quintar of *Zaidin*, the fourth the Quintar of *Mina*; the first is found to be English 112 pounds, the second 93 pounds English, the third 134 pounds English, the fourth the 167 pounds English, Averdupois Weight.

The Measures are two-fold, *viz.* the *Pico Barbaresco*, which is used for the Measuring of Cloath, both Linnen, and Woollen, and is in Length 25 ½ English Inches; and the *Pico Turchesco*, with which is Measured Silks, fine Stuffs, Cloath of Gold, *&c.* and is found to be 22 ¼ English Inches; as for wet and dry Measures, they are of little use, the Customs being to sell by Weight for the most part.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVII.

A View of Cairo, *and the Trade, Weights, Measures, and Customs thereof.*

CAiro is a famous City, Situate in the vast Plain beneath the Mountains of *Mucatun*, and not above 2 Miles from the Bank of *Nilus*, adorned with many stately Buildings, as Pallaces, Colledges, Temples, and the like; and has in it a large Burſe, or Exchange of 3 Story high, the firſt of which conſiſts of Ware-Houſes, for Groſs Goods; in the ſecond, is laid up Musk, Amber, Silks, Spices, and the like; and in the third the Merchants who have Ware-Houſes, there lodg with their Retinues; which Merchants are of 6 ſorts, firſt the Native *Egyptians*; ſecondly the *Arabians*, or *Moors*; thirdly the Merchants of *Europe* Chriſtians; fourthly the *Turks*; fifthly the *Jews*, and ſixthly the Chriſtians of *Affrica*, as, *Greeks*, *Armenians*, &c.

The Lord of this City, and Country is the grand Signeour who governs by his *Baſhaw*

ſhaw or Vice-King. The Commodities Traded for by the *Europian* Merchants, are Flax, Rice, Balſoms, Puls, Fruits, Cottons, Sugars, Hemp, and the like; which according to the overflowing of *Nilus* the Soil yields in plenty, or ſcarcity, ſo that when they have a plentiful Year; they make a Feaſt to *Nilus*, or the River God; as they Term him, and exceedingly Rejoyce thereto.

The yearly Revenue of this Kingdom, accrueing by Cuſtoms, and other ways amount to 3 Millions of Sheraffes, each valued at 8 Shillings Sterling, one Million of which is ſent to the grand Signeur, one for maintaining the forces of the Kingdom, and the other to enable the *Baſhaw* to keep his Court.

The Cuſtoms are either payed in Species or compounded for at 10 *per cent.* only Money entred pays but one and a half *per cent.* but outward all Commodities pay 11 *per cent.* which is accounted the *Soldan*'s Cuſtom.

The Cuſtoms of *Alexandria* are farmed by the *Jews* at 20000 Medins *per diem*, which according to computation, amounts to 55000 pounds *per Annum* Sterling.

Their Weights and Meaſures, are the ſame with thoſe of *Alexandria*.

The

The Currant Coyns in *Egypt*, are Spaniſh Royals of 8 which they call Piaſtre, and Dollers the Meden the Aſper the Soltana, Xeriffe, and Cheqeen, the value of each as before recited.

Their Accounts are variouſly kept, ſome in one ſort of Coyn, and ſome in another. The chief Trade driven here by the *European* Chriſtians, is by the *French*, and *Venetians*; the Engliſh having of late declined it, as having the growth of the Country or the ſame Commodities, at cheaper Rates in *India*, and *Aleppo*. And thus much for the Continent of *Egypt*.

CHAP. XXVIII.

A View of the Iſles of the Sea, appertaining to Africa, *with their Commodities, Trade, Weight, Meaſures,* &c.

THe Iſles are theſe, *viz. Madagaſcar*, *Zocotara*, St. *Thomas*, the Canary Iſlands, the Iſlands of *Aſſores*, or *Tarceras*. The

The first abounds in Ginger, Cloves, and Silver Mines, and was discovered by the Portugals *Anno* 1506. The money in use amongst the Natives are Glass Beads of *Cambaia*, which passes currant amongst them; their Weights and Measures are few, and those uncertain.

The second lyeth in the Mouth of the Red Sea, 10 Degrees Northward from the *Equator*, and yieldeth Cattle and Corn, but the chief thing Traded for is *Aloes*, which are sold by the Quintar, which Averdupois English is 93 pound.

The third lies under the Equinoctial, in which is a Colony of Portugals; the chief Commodity it yieldeth is Sugar, of which so much is made, as ladeth yearly 50 Vessels of good Burthen; their Weights and Measures being the same with those used at *Lisbone*, as indeed wherever the Portugals Plant themselves they impose their own Weights and Measures on the Inhabitants.

Fourthly the *Canary* Islands, which are 7 in number under the Protection of the King of *Spain*, are very Fruitful, abounding in Sugar-Canes, and those Birds we call Canary Birds; and in Canary Wine, which takes it's name from the Islands, of which 4 or 500 Tuns are yearly exported, and dispersed over *Europe*. There is likewise

Wood

Wood of Excellent use for Dyers.

Hither the English trade, and for the growth of the Island Exchange Says, Serge, Bays, Linnen, *&c.*

Their Weights, Measures, and Coyns, are the same with those of *Sevil*; of which in order I shall speak.

Fifthly the Islands of *Assores*, or *Tarceras*, directly under the *Meridian*, were first discovered by the *Flemings*, and abound in Cattle, Corn, Wood, and the like; but are of little use, some for Harbouring, and re-victualling of Ships in their Voyage to the *East-Indies*, as are many other small Islands, lying in that vast Ocean. And thus much shall suffice for *Africa* and the Trade thereof.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIX.

A View of Asia, *and of the Trade, Manners, and Customs thereof, together with the Description of their Currant Coyns, Weights, Measures,* &c.

Asia Earths third Portion, is divided from *Africa* by the Red Sea, and *Egyptian Isthmus*, and from *Europe* by the *Egean Propontis*, and *Euxian* Sea, by *Palus Meotis*, *Tunais*, *Duina*, &c. and is divided into these Regions or Provinces, *viz. Anatolia*, *Syria*, *Palestina*, *Armenia*, *Arabia*, *Media*, *Assyria*, *Mesopotamia*, *Chaldea*, *Persia*, *Parthia*, *Tartaria*, *China*, *India*. And the Islands of the Sea.

Anatolia, or *Natolias*, is bounded on the East with *Euphrates*, on the West with *Thracius Bosphorus*, *Propontis*, the *Hellespont*, and *Egean*, on the North *Propontis*, *Euxinus*, and on the South bounded with the *Rhodian*, and *Lycian* Seas.

In this Province *Smyrna*, is the chief City of Trade, therefore passing over those of less note, I shall Center the Trade of the

the whole Province, in that one City.

Smyrna the City to which the Church of which St. *John* directed his Revelation, is Seated at the Bottom of a Gulph, called the Gulph of *Smyrna*; where reſides an Engliſh Conſul, and the like for the *French*, and *Venetians*. The Principal Trade having been lately removed from *Scio* thither, by Reaſon of the advantagious Harbour for Shipping. This City is under the Government of the Grand Signeur, and is Inhabited by all Nations, but eſpecially Traded to by the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Venetians*. The Commodities found there, which are brought by the *Arabians*, *Perſians*, and other Merchants of *Aſia*, and ſold to the Chriſtian Traders in that Port, are Cotton Wools, Galls, Anniſeeds, Wax, Cordovant, Cottons wrought Grogram, Yarn, Cute, Carpets, Grograms, Chamblets, Mohairs, Fruits, Drugs, and ſtore of *Perſian* Silk; which is brought on Camels, and Dromidaries by Land; for which they receive of our Merchants in Exchange *Suffolk*, *Eſſex*, and *Gloceſter* Cloaths, *Yorkſhire*, and *Hampſhire* Kerſies, Lead, Tinn, Pepper, Calicoes, Indico, Cloves, Cinnamon, and the like; which Spices were formerly the growth of thoſe Countries; but in the inteſtine Wars, the

Trees

Trees for the most part destroyed, and now supplyed by our Merchants being brought from *India*.

The *Venetians* Trade with them for Pepper, Cloath, wrought Silk, Velvets, and the *French* bring thither, Cloath, Paper, and Bullion, the latter of which they convert to Coyn, Stamped with the Effigies and Motto of the Grand Signeour for the most part, and the same with what is currant all over his Empire; which when I come to take a View of *Constantinople*, and the Trade thereof, I shall describe.

The Weights in use, is the Quintar, which contains 100 Rotolos, or 24 Oaks, which are found to be 400 Drams. They have likewise the Lodoro, being 176 Drams, and the Pound Averdupois, has appeared to be 148 Drams, and the Quintar of 42 Oaks to be 119 pound English, tho sometimes but 117.

Their Measures are two, *viz.* one for Linnen, and the other for Woollen, to which as before in the Weights, I shall refer the Reader to those of *Constantinople*, they being in effect the same.

The Custom-House of *Smyrna*, is for the most part farmed of the Grand Signeour, and three *per cent.* only taken of the English Merchants

Merchants, unleſs upon Extraordinary occaſions; and altho there has been an Edict, Publiſhed by the Grand Signeour, that no Goods paying in one Port of his Dominions, and brought into an other Port, ſhall pay any more duty, yet it is not obſerved, but the Merchants are obliged to compound with the Cuſtomers upon that occaſion. But this Cuſtom of 3 *per cent.* is only to the Engliſh, by virtue of their Treaty, for the *French*, *Dutch*, and *Venetians* pay 5 *per cent.*

The charges of the Port for Ships, before they can be cleared, are ſometimes pay'd in Commodities, and ſometimes in Money, as they can agree; and the moſt part are thus. To the Cadie 5 Pico of Venetian Cloath, and Cony Skins to leave it. To the Cadies Servant, 3 ½ Picos Engliſh Cloath, to the Cadies Caya, 3 Picos of what Cloath he ſhall chuſe, to the Cadies Scrivan, a Chicquen in Gold. To the Cadies Page, 2 ½ Dollars, to the *Moſier Baſhaw*, 1 ½ Picos of Cloath, to the Cadies *Janizaries*, a Chicquen in Gold; all of which is commonly accounted to be worth 68 or 69 Dollars. But to conclude, the Trade of this Port, is moſt in requeſt for the abundance of Cotton; which grows in the adjacent parts, after this manner about

about the Spring of the Year, it is sowed and comes up with a Slender Stalk like Wheat; but strong as a Cane, and bears a Bearded Head, exceeding hard, but when Ripe it opens of it self, and yields both Seed, and Cotton, the first of which they Preserve to Sow again, and the latter they sell to the English and French to the quantity yearly of 20000 Quintals.

CHAP. XXX.

A View of Syria, *and the Trade thereof.*

Syria is bounded with the *Mediterranean* Sea on the West, on the East with *Euphrates*, on the South with *Palestine*, and on the North with *Cilicia*, and contains 3 Provinces, *viz.* *Phanicia*, *Calosyria*, and *Syrophanicia*.

In *Phanicia*, are Principally found the Cities of *Acria*, and *Sidon*, where the chief Trade and Commerce is with the *Venetians*,

tians, and *French*, who Traffick with the Inhabitants for Corn, Galls, Wool, and Wax, and in the lieu thereof give them Spices, and *European* Cloath.

Their Weights are the Cantar of *Acria* which makes 603 pound Engliſh, and the Rottolo which is 4 pound 5 ½ Ounces Engliſh, and 650 Drams. Their Meaſures are the Brace, with which they Meaſure their Cloath, and other Commodities. Their Coyns, eſpecially theirs of *Sidon*, and the Ryals of 8 Spaniſh, and Chickqeens of Gold, the Ryal going currant for 70 Aſpers, and the Chickqeens at 108, but ſeldom continue long at a ſetled value; and thus much for the Province of *Phanicia*.

Syrophanicia, contains the City of *Baruti*, formerly called *Julia Felix*, once a City of great Trade, but of late reduced to ſtraiter Limits and little Trade; all they have with *Europe*, is from the *Venetians*. Their Commodities are Wax, Drugs, ſome Silks, and ſuch like Commodities common to *Aſia*.

Their Weights is the Cantar, containing 100 Rotolo's, each Rotolo being accounted 502 pound Engliſh.

Their Meaſure is the Pico, 100 containing 86 *Venetian* Braces.

Their Trade for the moſt parts is with the

the Merchants of *Arabia*, *Persia*, and *Turky*, who bring thither their Merchandise, at certain Seasons, when the Carravan sets out, not otherwise daring to venture for fear of the Rovers that Rob in great Troops.

The chief *Metropolis* of *Celosyria*, is *Damascus*; which is the Principal Scale of Trade in that Province. Therefore so that in describing the Trade of that, the rest will be included.

CHAP. XXXI.

A View of Damascus, *of the Trade, Weights, Measures, and Currant Coyn thereof.*

Damascus is Accounted the Head of *Syria*, and is pleasantly Seated; abounding in all manner of plenty, as Grapes, Corn, Cattle, Cottons, Saffron, Steel, Raw Silk, Oyl, Honey, Wax, Balsom, Almonds, Dates, and Rice, which are all the growth of the Country, and brought thither by the

the Merchants; as the chief Mart for which they receive (but moſtly of the *Venetians*) Woollen Cloath, Tinn, Quick-Silvet, Lead, Latten Wire, Plates, Brimſtone, Allum, Beads, Bracelets, Looking-Glaſſes, Canvas, Furs, Sugar, Paper, Velvet, Taffata, Damask, Coral, Beads, and the like; for which beſides the abovementioned Wares, at ſundry Seaſons, they receive Ginger, Cloves, Mace, Sandals, Incenſe, Myrrh, Nutmegs, Indico, Gallingal, Long-Pepper, Mirobulans, Armoniack, Alloes Epatica, Cardimon, Turbith, Sanguis Draconis, Sugar Candia, Wormſeed, Zedoaria, Spicknard, Cinnamon, Tutia, Benjamin, Aſſa Fætida, Manna, and Champhir, which are ſold by the Cantar of *Damaſco*, or the Rottolo; ſome Musk, Ambergreaſe, and Pearls, are found there likewiſe.

Their Weights are the Cantar, and Rottolo, the former making 600 *Venetian* pound Sotile, and 380 pound Groſs, which is accounted 416 pound Averdupois.

The Meaſure of length is the Pico, and is accounted 27 Inches, with which they Meaſure their Cloath, Stuffs, and Silks, and to each Meaſure allow the vantage of a Hands breadth; and in all Weights Tare of the Casks, Bags, or packing Mats. Their Coyn is

is the Asper, they have likewise Currant, the Chickqeens of Gold, and some few Ryals. And thus much for *Damascus*, so famous of old, as is mentioned in Holy Writ.

CHAP. XXXI.

A View of Aleppo, *and the Trade thereof, with the Descriptions of the Weights; Measures, Manners, and Customs of that famous City.*

ALeppo formerly called *Aram Sobah*, is Seated on a fair and fertile Plain, and Beautifyed with many stately Buildings; each Street being nightly shut up with Folding Gates, and the Merchants Caves or Ware-Houses, fortifyed with Iron Gates, the Trade of *Tripoly* being by the General consent of the Merchants removed hither, Merchants of all Nations making it now their Scale of Trade, tho an Inland City being Seated about 100 English Miles from the Sea; so that from the port of

Alexandretta

Alexandretta, or *Scanderoon*, the Merchandise coming by Shipping, are Laden on Camels, and conveyed thither; that Country being in Subjection likewise to the Grand Signeur.

The Commodity brought by the Merchants of *Persia*, *Arabia*, and *India*, are Drugs, Gems, Spices, Silks, *&c.* and the growth of the Country affordes Grogorams, Galls, Grogram Yarn, Cotton, *&c.* there is likewise found Silk of *Tripoly*, *Bacai*, *Bedovin*, and *Damasco*.

And this is the chief Scale of Trade, for our English Levant Merchants; all other of his Majesties Subjects, being prohibited to Trade thither: and by what is vended there yearly, the Reader may Judge of the profits accruing thereby, *viz.* 6000 Cloath and upwards, of several sorts 600 Quintals of Tinn, and not less then 100000, Ryalsof ⅛ in ready Money, besides Linnen, Stuffs, Furs, and other things of English growth, for all which they have large returns.

The next who Trade to *Aleppo* of note are the *Venetians*, who bring thither Wire, Latten, Plates, shaven Latten, wrought Silk, Steel, Ryals of 8 Chickqueens of Gold, Crystal, Looking-Glasses, Damask, Quicksilver, Paper, and the like; for which

which they receive all ſorts of Cotten, both in Wool, and Yarn; as likewiſe Grograms, Mohaires, Drugs, Spices, Gems, Calls, Indicos, and the like; and upon the ſame Score, the *French* Trade thither, all of them having Conſuls, or Vice-Counſuls Reſident in *Aleppo*, *Alexandretto*, or ſome place adjacent to manage their affairs.

The Weights of this place, are the Rottolo, Dram, and Weſno; by the latter of which little other Commodities then *Perſian* Silk is ſold.

The Rottolo is 12 Ounces, the Dram, the 60 part of an Ounce; and 3600 is accounted to the Weſno, yet for Silver, Gold, and Gems, they have other Weights, as the Mitigal and Carat, the former of which is 1 ½ Drams, which is Carats 24 Engliſh, or Grains 96, *&c.*

All ſorts of Indico is there ſold by the Churl, which is accounted 27 ½ Rottolos, of 720 Drams, Churls, 2 make a Cheſt, 327 pounds neat Indico being allowed to a Churl; 3 Ounces for duſt, 3 Ounces for Single ſhirt, and 6 Ounces for double ſhirt, being over and above allowed to the Buyer.

Silk of all ſorts hath allowance, from Heads of Skeins, if coarſe 100 in 130 Drams *per* Weſno, if fine yet 60 Drams;

Musk

Musk sold by the Mittigal, out of the Cods, gives no allowance, but in the Cod 10 *per cent.* Drugs of the proper growth of the Country, are sold by the Rottolo of 720 Drams; and is exempted from Custom, but as for Drugs of Forrein growth they are weighed by the Rottolo of 600 Drams, as Camphir, Alloes Socotrine, *&c.* and pay large Customs, even as the Buyer can agree; Silks of the growth give no allowance in Tare, as being fine and clean, Opium is allowed 10 Drams in the 100. Spices of all sorts are sold by the Rottolo 720 Drams, but if ungarble, that is unseparated the good from the bad, 32 Drams in the 100 are allowed, that is 132 for 100, but if Garbled 10 Ounces only. Galls are allowed for dust, and defect 2 *per cent.* *Aloes Epaticum*, *Aloes Socotrina*, *Assafœtida* with the Skins, as also *Bedellium* allow 20 in the 100 for waste. Cinnamon, Cubebs, Cassia Fistula, Oculus Indi, Galbanum, Maces, Opium, Rhubarb, Manna, *&c.* allow 10 *per* 100. Camphora, Lignum Alloes, and Nutmegs allow 5 *per* 100.

The Measure used here is the Pico, accounted 27 English Inches.

The Coyns found currant, are those common throughout the *Ottoman* Empire, *viz.* the Soltany which 80 Medines 120 Aspers

Aſpers and 16 Shillings Engliſh. The *Lyon* Dollar, which is 50 Medines, 80 Aſpers, and 10 Shillings Engliſh, the Ducat which is 40 Medines, 60 Aſpers, and 7 Shillings 6 Pence Engliſh. Ryals of ⅝ have paſſed 6 ½ *per cent.* better then *Lyon* Dollars 1 ¼ Ryals ⅝ hath paſſed for a Soltany.

Their Accompts are kept in Dollars, and Aſpers, which go currant amongſt the Chriſtian Merchants; 80 Aſpers being accounted to the Dollar, and 1250 Dollars accounted 312 pound 10 Shillings Sterling.

The Cuſtoms pay'd by the Engliſh, are 3 *per cent.* tho ſometimes more, but as it was agreed between the *Muſtapha Aga*, the Receiver of Cuſtomers; and the Engliſh Conſul I ſhall ſet down for the better Inſtruction of Young Factors, and ſo conclude the Trade of *Aleppo*.

The Cuſtoms thus, Kerſies rated at Medines 14 ½ *per* Peice at 3 *per cent.* Broad Cloath at 120 Medines *per* Cloath at 3 *per cent.* Cony-Skins the Bundle containing 50 Skins, at 14 Dollars. Tinn rated at 50 Rotolo's *per* cheſt, and 32 Dollars is 137 ½ Dollars. Indico at 587 Medines *per* cheſt. Galls at 12 Dollars *per* Rottolo. Grograms the Bale at 33 Dollars. Fidales *per* Quintal at 33 Dollars. Cotton Wool, *per cent.* 33 Dollars. Quilt *per* Baile 50 Dollars.

Battanos

Battanos *per* Bale 80 Dollars, Corduvants *per* Bale 80 Dollars, Turmerick *per* Rotolo 80 Medines, Gum Dragant *per* Bale 60 Dollars; all Spices, as Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinamon, *&c.* pay 21 *per cent.* but are rated at 14 *per cent.* leſs then the ſame Coſt; as Commodities of *India*, *viz.* Nutmegs valued at Medines 6; Cloves *per* Rottolo at 160, Mace *per* Rottolo 220, Cinamon *per* Rottolo at 30 Medines; Pepper is charged but with half Cuſtom, and conſequently rated at half leſs then it coſt; and thus much for the Trade of *Aleppo*.

CHAP. XXXIII.

A View of Tripoly, *and the Trade thereof.*

THis City, to diſtinguiſh it from that Piratical City in *Barbary* bearing the ſame name, is called *Tripoly* of *Syria*; and was formerly the Scale of Trade, but it has been of late removed to *Aleppo*, as is before mentioned; ſo that now it has little

Trade with *Europe*, except what the *Venetians* find there. The Commodities vended, are Cotton in Yarn and Wool, Drugs of ſeveral ſorts, Corn and ſome Spices. The Weight uſed there, is the Rottolo, of 100 pound; which has been found to be 416 pound Averdupois; allowing 52 Drams to the Ounce. The Monies currant, are Aſpers, Dollars, Lyons, and Soltinies; the Common Money of *Syria*; and thus much for the Trade of that Region.

CHAP. XXXIV.

A View of Paleſtine, *and the Provinces, Trade, Weights, Meaſures, Cuſtoms, and Currant Coyn thereof.*

THe Provinces of *Paleſtine* are 4, *viz. Galilea*, *Judæa*, *Idumea*, and *Samaria*. In theſe Provinces, the chief Cities are *Gaza*, and *Tyrus*; which at preſent afford but little Trade, and what is afforded, is carryed on by the *Venetians*; the Commodities of the former are Cottons in Wool,

Wool, and Yarn; several sorts of Drugs, and Spices. The Coyns current there are those of *Turky*, the Weights used are the Rottolo, and Cantar, 100 Rotolo's going to the Cantar.

The latter, *viz. Tyrus*, formerly very famous for Navigation; as appears by the Description of that City in Holy Writ, but now wants that Trade, being Subjected by the *Turks*; so that what Trade remains is amongst themselves, or such Neighbours as do not make any great advantage thereof; their Weights, Measures, and Coyns, are those used throughout the Turkish Dominions.

CHAP. XXXV.

A View of Armenia, *and the Provinces thereof, together with the Trade; as likewiſe of* Arabia, *the Provinces, and Trade thereof.*

Armenia is bounded on the Eaſt with *Media*, and the *Caſpian* Sea, on the Weſt with the River *Euphrates*, and the *Euxian* Sea, on the North with *Tartary*, and on the South with *Meſopotamia*; and divided into 3 Provinces, *viz. Georgia*, *Colchis*, and *Turcomania*; and is in Subjection to the Grand Signeour, and abounds in Cattle, Fruits, Corn, and ſuch like; but has little Commerce with Merchants, eſpecially by Navigation.

Arabia is divided into 3 parts, *viz. Arabia Deſarta*, *Arabia Petroſa*, and *Arabia Felix*. The firſt of which is bounded on the Eaſt with the *Perſian* Gulph, on the Weſt with the Red Sea, on the North with *Meſopotamia*, and on the South with the *Arabian* Ocean; and is memorable for nothing more, then the Children of *Iſraels* wandering

wandering in it 40 Years, in their Journey out of *Egypt* to the Land of Promiſe; being altogether Barren; nor is the ſecond leſs ſterile, ſo that the Inhabitants live upon Robberies, and Spoil of ſuch Merchants Goods as paſs through upon Camels to *Aleppo*, and other Places.

Arabia Felix differs from the former, as being Fertile even beyond Expreſſion, exceeding the Richeſt Country in *Aſia* in it's abounding with Balſoms, Mirrh, Frankincenſe, Gold, Pearls, Spices, Manna, and Drugs of moſt ſorts which are carryed by the Merchants to *Aleppo*, and other Mart Cities and Towns, and from thence diſperſed over the known World.

The chief Towns are *Medina*, and *Mecha*, famous for being the one the Birth place, and the other the Burial place of the Impoſtor *Mahomet*; as alſo *Aden*.

The Weights and Meaſures, are the ſame with thoſe of *Morocco*, and *Tunis*; and their Coyns are the Aſper, the Soltany, and Chequin, *&c.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXVI.

A View of Aſſyria, Meſopotamia, Chaldea, &c.

Aſſyria is bounded on the North with *Armenia*, on the Eaſt with *Media*, on the Weſt with *Meſopotamia*, and on the South with *Perſia*; and is famous for its *Metropolis*, the great City *Ninive*; which is now ruined by War, but is a Province where at preſent little or no Trade is driven, and therefore I ſhall the more lightly paſs it over.

Meſopotamia is in ſubjection to the *Ottoman* Empire, and has for its chief City *Carumite*, the Seat of the Turkiſh *Baſhaw*, but is of little note as to Trade.

Chaldea is famous for comprehending the great City of *Babylon*, now called *Bagdet*, Builded firſt by *Nimrod*, and afterwards inlarged, to the circuit of 60 Miles, by *Semiramis* whoſe Walls were 200 Foot high, and 75 Foot broad; and is ſaluted by the River *Euphrates*, and at this day keeps Correſpondence with *Aleppo*, by Carravans, and Camels;

Camels; ſo that it retains a conſiderable Trade: and what is worthy of note, their advice to and from diſtant places, is received by the means of Pigeons, which is in this manner effected; When the Hen ſits, they carry the Cock a days Journey, and then faſt'ning a Letter about his Neck, let him go, who immediately Flyeth Home, and there the Letter is received by ſuch as watch his return, and ſo by degrees bring them to ſuch perfection, that in 24 Hours, a Letter will be carryed 100 or 150 Miles. The Commodities of this Place, are the ſame with thoſe of *Aleppo*, and their Weights, the Dram, Mittagal, Rottolo, and Cantar; the Rottolo being 1 pound 10 Ounces Engliſh.

Their Meaſure is the Pico, which is found to be 27 Inches Engliſh, and their Coyns thoſe uſual throughout the Turkiſh Empire, and therefore 'tis needleſs to repeat them.

CHAP. XXXVII.

A View of Media, *and the Provinces thereof, as alſo of their Trade, Weights, Meaſures, and the like.*

MEdia is bounded on the Weſt with *Armenia*, on the South with *Perſia*, on the North with the *Caſpian* Sea, and on the Eaſt with *Parthia*; the chief Cities are *Tauris*, *Sultania*, and *Derbent*; of which the former is the *Metropolis*, and commonly made the Summer Seat of the *Perſian Sophy*, and is conjectured to contain 100000. Inhabitants; the Trade thereof conſiſts chiefly in Raw-Silk, of which there is ſtore; which is Traded for by our Engliſh Merchants, and others, and what remains is ſent to *Aleppo*, *viz.* 2000. Summs yearly; the City affords likewiſe rich Carpets, and ſome Drugs, Spices, Cottons, Galls, Allum, and the like; it being now in the Subjection of the *Perſian* Monarch.

The Weights and Meaſures, are for the moſt part the ſame with thoſe of *Babylon*, &c.

viz. the Rottolo, Cantar, and Pico; the Country round about is very Fertile in Corn, and plants, as also in the producing all manner of necessaries, for the production of Cattle.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

A View of Persia, *The Provinces, Cities, Trade, Weights, Measures, and Commodities thereof.*

Persia is bounded on the East with the River *Indus*, on the South with the main Ocean, on the North with the *Caspian* Sea, and on the West with *Tygris*, and the *Persian* Gulf; and is divided into 11 Provinces, *viz.* *Persis*, *Susiana*, *Caramania*, *Gedrosia*, *Drangiania*, *Arica*, *Arachosia*, *Parapomisus*, *Saccha*, *Hircania*, and *Ormus*; all large Provinces.

Persis has of late changed it's name to that of *Far*, and is bounded with the *Persian* Gulph, *Caramania*, *Susiana*, and *Media*; and abounds in rich Merchandise, especially

ally Silk, Drugs, and some Spices.

Casbin is now accounted the chief City of *Persia*, and lately the residency of the Sophies, and is adorned with many stately Edifices, but chiefly Beautifyed with the Bussars or Exchanges, which are many, and stored with Rich Commodities; as Jewels, Drugs, Spices, Silks, either in Damasks, Velvets, or Raw; where likewise the Merchants of several Nations Trading thither, meet in the same manner as at *London*. Their Weights, Measures, and Coyns, agree with those of *Hisphan*; of which in order I shall Treat, and therefore refer the Reader to View them there.

Balsara is Seated on the *Persian* Gulph, upon the mouth of *Euphrates*; and contains the Commodities of *Arabia*, *Turky*, *India*, and *Persia*, by Reason of it's commodious Situation, and is in Subjection to the Grand Signeour, as reduced to his Obedience by force of Armes, *Anno* 1550. And pays Customs to his Intendant or *Vizar Bashaw* 5 *per cent.* upon Cloaths, Silks, and the like; but to every 100 a Tare, or allowance of 3 pound is Customary, and their Weights is generally the Wesun accounted 16 of them to the Cantar of *Aleppo*.

Casan

Cafan is frequented by the Merchants of *India*, and the Commodities for the moſt part conſiſt of the Manufacture of the Citizens, as Shaſhes, Turbants, Girdles, Velvets, Sattins, Dammask, *Ormuſtus* Carpets, *&c.* and thither are brought Diamonds, Pearles, Rubies, Turquoiſies, Spices, *&c.* and a Law there is, that all Perſons above the Age of 6 Years ſhall give up their Names to the Magiſtrate; and with a Satisfactory account by what means he or ſhe get their Livings, and if they be found in a falſe Tale, they are either Battooned, or put to ſome Publick ſlavery for a time.

Caramania is a Fertile Province, as to neceſſary Proviſions, and other ways only worthy of note, for the Cloath of Gold made there; as for *Gedroſia*, *Drangiana*, *Arica*, *Arachoſia*, *Parapomiſis*, *Saccha*, and *Hircania*, they are of little note as to Trade, and therefore I ſhall paſs them over.

Ormus the laſt Province of *Perſia*, is exceedingly in requeſt, abounding in Commodities of Value, and is divided by an Arm of the Sea, of 12 Miles over from the Continent, and is much frequented by Merchants, Trading in thoſe parts. The Commodities are chiefly Carpets, Tapeſtry

ſtry, Shaſhes, Grograms, Mohairs, *Turky* Camlets, *Arabian* Drugs, *Indian* Gems, and Spices, it being the Principal Mart, or Magazine of all the Eaſtern Commodities; for in *April* and *September*, the *Carravans* come thither ſtrongly Guarded from *Aleppo*, *Syria*, and other Countries, taking Ship at *Balſara*, and bring all manner of Rich Commodities, that are to be found in the Traffick of the *Mediterranean*. The moſt advantagious Sea-ports in thoſe parts are *Jaſques*, and *Gombroue*, where the Engliſh Ships Trade for this Kingdom, as likewiſe the Camels, and Drommidaries of the *Indian*, and other Merchants that Travel by Land. Their Weight is the Dram, 96 of which make a pound Averdupois. Their Meaſures are the Coveda, ſhort and long; the former is accounted 27, and the latter 37 Inches, and are uſed in meaſuring the proper Manufacture of *Perſia*.

The Monies currant are the Beſſee of Copper, which is 4 Cosbags, the Shahee of Silver, which is 2 ½ Beſſees, 29 Cosbegs, or 4 pence Sterling; the Abaſhee of Silver, which is 2 Mamothis, 40 Cosbegs, or 16 pence Sterling; the Mamothis which is 2 Shahees, 29 Cosbegs or 8 pence Sterling, the Aſar of Gold which is 20 Shahees,

or

or 6 Shillings 6 pence Sterling. The Toman of Gold which is 10 Aſars, or 3 pound 6 Shillings 8 pence Sterling, as alſo the Larrees, which are reckoned at 10 pence Sterling.

CHAP. XXXIX.

A View of Hiſpahan, *and of the Trade thereof.*

HIſpahan formerly called *Hecatompolis*, from it's 100 Gates, is one of the Principal Cities of the *Perſian* Dominions; Beautifyed with Red Marble-Walls, of prodigious height, ſtately Buildings, as Palaces, Seraglio's, and the like; adorned with Ivory, Ebony, Alabaſter, and Carpets of Silk and Gold. The Inhabitants do all their buſineſs on Horſeback, unleſs ſuch as are Slaves; and the City abounds in the ſtores of *India*, *Arabia*, *Turky*, *Ruſſia*, and *China*, which for the moſt part are brought thither upon Dromidaries; and again diſpoſed of to ſuch Merchants as Trade thither.

The

The price of Carriage is thus, 100 Maunds of Wares from *Sciras* to *Hiſpahan* coſt 70 Sehids, and from *Hiſpahan* to *Caſun* 60 Sehids, from *Hiſpahan* to *Ormus*, by *Sciras* 120 Sehids; and laſtly from *Hiſpahan* to *Tauris* 40 Sehids.

The Weights are the Dram, the Mittigal, and the Maund, or Maundſhaw, 100 of the firſt make 66 ; of the Second, and of the ſecond 1200 maketh the third: the Meaſures are the Cavedo, long and ſhort, and are as in the foregoing Chapter; as alſo the Coyns currant here agree with thoſe of *Ormus*. Silks are found here in abundance, both wrought and Raw. And thus much for *Perſia*, and the Trade thereof.

CHAP. XL.

A View of Tartaria, *of the Trade, Weights, Meaſures, Currant Coyns, and Cuſtoms thereof.*

TArtary the next diviſion of *Aſia*, is bounded on the Weſt with *Muſcovia*, on the South with the Caſpian Sea and Hill *Taurus*

Taurus, on the East with the main Ocean, and on the North with the Frozen Sea, and is divided into 5 Kingdoms or Provinces, under the Subjection of the great Cham, *viz. Precopensis*, *Asiatica Antiqua*, *Zagathai*, and *Cathaia*; but for as much as the last Province, is only abounding in known Trade, and yields the Commodities of all the rest: I shall only insist upon it, and in the Description of the Trade of *Cambalu*, lay down what ever is to be found in that vast Country.

Cambalu is the *Metropolitan* of *Cathai* through which Runs the River *Polisanga* and is in circuit accounted 28 Miles, adorned with Stately Pallaces, and other Edifices, being the Seat of the great Cham, who maintains 5000 Astrologers or Wizards, and 12 or 14000 Horse for his ordinary Guard. The Merchants that Trade thither, have their Caves or Store-Houses in the Suburbs, which are in great number.

The Commodities of the Country are Rice, Grain, Ruhbarb, Coral, Silk, Wool, Hemp, and the like; they have likewise Silver Mines, and some yielding Gold Ore, yet their Coyn for the most part is made of the inmost Bark of a Mulbery Tree cut round, stamped with the Princes Seal,

and

and upon pain of Death, none dare Coyn any other, or refuſe to take it, tho in ſome places they have pieces of Coral, twigs of Gold, and Salt Loaves which go at certain rates in Exchange; but the money is as aforeſaid, and thoſe Merchants are obliged to take it for their Richeſt Commodities, and put it away again for ſuch as the Country affords; they have Spices, Gems, and Drugs; but not of natural growth, but are beholden to the *Arabians* and *Indians* for them; their Country by Reaſon of the long continuing cold, not being capable of producing them.

Their Weights are thoſe uſed generally throughout the Provinces, *viz.* the groſs Cantar, and the ſmall Cantar; the former of which is only uſed in weighing Groſs Goods, and is accounted 268 pound Engliſh, the ſmall Cantar is 103 pound Engliſh.

All their Grain, and other ſuch like Commodities, they vend by a Meaſure, called the Chiſtetto which makes 8 ½ Staios Venice.

The Meaſure for Silks, Stuffs, and Cloath is the Pico, 100 of which make 126 Braces *Venice*. And thus much for *Tartary*; which is moſtly Inhabited by Thieves and Rovers; who rather live by

by Spoil then Trade, being moroſe, Savage people, fit for ſo cold and Barren a Country, as for the moſt part. Therefore leaving this Frozen Clime, I ſhall paſs into *India* far more Fruitful and Commodious.

CHAP. XLI.

A View of India, intra, & extra Gangem, *of the Provinces, Trade, Cuſtoms, and valuable Commodities thereof.*

INdia is bounded on the Weſt with the River *Indus*, on the Eaſt with *China*, on the North *Tartary*, and on the South with the Ocean; and is divided into 2 parts, *viz. India Intra Gangem*, and *India Extra Gangem*; the firſt contains nine Principal Kingdoms, *viz. Narſinga*, *Malavar*, *Ballaſia*, *Cambaia*, *Mandao*, *Bengala*, *Ariſtan*, *Canora*, and *Deſſia*; and the ſecond 7 Kingdoms, *viz. Macin*, *Aracan*, *Chambaia*, *Couchin-china*, *Barma*, *Siam*, and *Pegu*

Pegu. The whole Country taking its Name from the River *Indus*, which runs 1000. Miles ere it meets the Sea.

As for the Trade of the *Indies*, I ſhall briefly lay it down in the Deſcription of the Principal Scales of Traffick, and firſt of *Diu*.

Diu is an Iſland lying about 20 Leagues diſtant from the River *Indus*, and is under the protection of the King of *Portugal*, the *Portugals* indeed being the firſt Diſcoverers of thoſe Tracts; and have a very good Haven for Shipping, whither reſort the Merchants of *Arabia*, *Turky*, *Perſia*, *Armenia*, *&c.* bringing the Richeſt Commodities of the growth of thoſe Nations, as likwiſe all the *Banians*, *Guſrates*, and *Rumos*; that Trade in *Cambaia*, and from thence to the Red-Sea and *Meca*, bring thither their Merchandiſe.

The Commodities this place affordeth, are Cotton of Linnen of ſundry ſorts, which there are called Jorims, Sluyers, and Lamparads, and are in *England* called Callico's; alſo there are abundance of Cocus-Oyl, *Indian*-Nuts, Butter, Pitch, Tar, Sugar-Candia, Iron, excellent Leather Artificially wrought with Silks of all Colours; Cheſts, Cupboards, Boxes, of curious work inlay'd with Mother Pearl and other rare divices.

As

As for the Weights, and Measures of this place, I refer the Reader to the Description of *Goa*, and the Trade thereof; and thus much for the Town and Island of *Din*.

CHAP. XLII.

A View of Cambaia, *of the Trade, Weights, Measures, Coyns, Commodities, and Customs thereof.*

Cambaia giveth a Kingdom its Name, being the *Metropolis* of *Cambaia*; and is vast in circuit, adjudged to contain no less then 800000. Inhabitants; Seated upon the River *Indus*, being a City of the greatest Trade in those Parts, and thither resort *Christians*, *Persians* and *Arabians*; and there both the *English* and *Dutch* have Factories. But the Natives who are called the *Gensmates*, and *Banians*, are the Richest Merchants, and greatest Traders; as likewise of late grown so Politick, that they have an insight into most Commodities.

The

The Commodities this City and Country afford are Callico's of all ſorts, Corn, Rice, Butter, Oyl, rich Carpets, fine Cheſts, Cupboards, Carved and Imbelliſhed with Mother Pearl, Plates of Silver, Ivory, and the like; there are found in this Country many precious Stones of great value, as Rubies, Jacinths, Chriſolites, Amber, Jaſpar, Spinals, Granads, and Agats, as likewiſe ſeveral Rich Drugs, as Opium, Camphora, Bangue, and Sandal-Wood; as alſo Sugars and Indico in abundance. The like Commodities are likewiſe found in *Bianny*, *Fetterbarre*, *Shersky*, and *Labore*. In this Tract is the famous Port of *Surrat*, which at this day the *Dutch* make their chief Scale of Trade, and whither all the Commodities of theſe Countries are brought, eſpecially thoſe Subject to the Scepter of the great *Mogul*.

The currant Coyns are *Mahomodies* tho very Scarce, and are each accounted 12 pence Sterling, the *Caſanna Ruppy* Eſteemed worth 3 Shillings 3 pence Sterling, the *Jaquire Ruppe*, 5 of which make 6 *Caſanna Ruppies*, the *Saway Ruppy* valued at 11 Shillings 3 pence Sterling, the *Honde Ruppy* valued at 2 Shillings 3 pence. In which and the *Caſanna Ruppy*, the Merchants of *Guſurat* keep their Accounts. They have likewiſe

likewiſe ſmaller pieces, which are accounted 34 to the *Mahmudy*, and the *Sahhee*, which is accounted 10 *Coſbegs*; tho in ſome places they differ in value, tho the difference is inconſiderable.

The Weights uſed throughout the *Mogul*'s Dominions are 3, one proper for Silk, and the other for all other Merchandiſe, *viz.* the pice which in Silk is accounted 5 ½ Mittigals, a Mittigal being about 13 Troy penny Weights, and the Sear ſmall and great, which vary much, *viz.* the Sear of *Surrat* is 18 Pices Weight of Copper-money, and accounted 13 ½ Ounces Averdupois, the Sear of *Agra* called the Sear. *Acoberg* is 30 Pices and 22 Ounces Averdupois. The Sear of *Agra*, called the Sear *Janquery* 36 Pices and 26 ½ Ounces Averdupois; and ſo in ſeveral other places vary according to the Cuſtom of the place. They have in uſe likewiſe 2 Maunds, a Maund ſmall of *Surrat*, being 40 ſmall Sears of that place and 33 pound Averdupois, the other is 40 great Sears, which makes 54 ½ pound Engliſh, and theſe are Multiplyed into a Candil of *Surrat*, and *Cambaia* which contains 20 Maunds.

The Meaſures at *Cambaia* & *Surrat* are two, *viz.* the *Cavado*, long & ſhort, the laſt of which is uſed in Meaſuring of Silks, and is 27 Inches

es Engliſh, the firſt is uſed in Meaſuring of Woollen Cloath, and is 35 Engliſh Inches; but in *Agra*, *Lahore*, *Dilli*, and *Brampore*, the ſhort *Cavado* is found to be 32 Inches; as for Concave Meaſures, none are found in the *Moguls* Country, their Liquids as well as Grain, and other dry Commodities being ſold by Weight. And thus much for *Cambaia* and the Trade thereof.

CHAP. XLIII.

A View of Goa, *the Trade, Commodities, Weights, Meaſures, Coyns, and Cuſtoms thereof, and of the Pearl Fiſhery.*

GOa is a famous City at preſent, the Seat of the *Portiguize* Vice-Roy and Arch-Biſhop; and is Seated in an Iſland to which it gives Name, and is the chief Mart or Scale of Trade on that part of *India*; for hither reſort Merchants who bring the Commodities of *Perſia*, *Arabia*, *Armenia*, *Cambaia*, *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Bengalia*, *Malacca*, *Java*,

Java, *Molucco*, and *China*; a Port it has, Capacious for the Reception of Shipping, but thoſe of great Burthen are obliged to Anchor at *Bardes*, ſome Miles ſhort of *Goa*, by Reaſon of the Shallowneſs of the Water, where are purpoſely Built Sore-Houſes, for the reception of ſuch Merchandiſe as are brought thither, which are ſet to Sail in the chief Street every day, from 7 to nine in the Morning, in the nature of our Fairs in England; during which time a great concourſe of Merchants and others buy up what Commodities they like beſt, or can agree for; and in this place all the Natives of one Craft live in diſtinct Streets, being injoyned under ſevere Penalties, not to Marry out of their own Trade, nor put their Children to any other Trade. Their Winter which conſiſts only in terrible Rains, begins about the laſt of *April*, and continues till *September*.

The Commodities of the growth of this Iſland, conſiſt only in Palm-Trees and Cocus; but hither are brought Silk, Spices, Jewels, and all the Manufactures of *India*, *Arabia*, *Perſia*, *Armenia*, *&c.*

The Weights uſed here, are the Quintal and Rove, the proper Weights of *Portugal*, and are uſed in weighing moſt *European* Commodities. They have likewiſe a Maund of 12 pound

pound *Averdupois*; another Weight they have proper to the Weighing of Pepper, which is here found in abundance and nearly corresponds with our neat hundred.

Their Measure for Grain, and the like, is the Medida of which 24 make a Maund, and 20 Maunds are 14 Bushels English. Their Measure of Length is consistent with those of *Lisbon*, to which I refer the Reader.

As for their Coyns, they are two sorts, good and bad, so that when Merchants Trade, they as well include in their Bargain, what Coyn they shall receive or pay, as what Goods they buy or sell.

The common Money is the Pardus Xeraphin, worth 300 Res of Portugal, or 3 Testons, which are valued at 4 Shillings 6 pence Sterling, one Pardus is worth 4 good Tangas, and one good Tangas is worth 4 good Ventins or 5 Badoves, a Ventine good is worth 18 bad Basarucos or 15 good ones, 3 Basarucos good, are 2 Res of Portugal. There are currant likewise the *Persina* Larins of Silver worth 110 Basarucos, also the Pagode of Gold worth 10 Tangas, and is accounted 8 Shillings Sterling, the *Venetiander* of Gold worth two Pardus Sheraphin, the St. *Thomas* of Gold worth 8 Tangas, the Royal of ½ called Pardus d' Reales worth

440

440 Res of Portugal; as for the Larins of *Persia*, they continue not at any setled price, but rise & fall, as the trade increases or decreases.

All the money received in way of Trade, passes through the Hands of the Sheraffs; a kind of Officers, who for a small consideration for telling each Summ, are bound to make it good, either in Tale or goodness, *&c.*

Having thus far proceeded, I shall now give the Reader a Relation of the Pearl-Fishery; a View of which may be both pleasant and profitable to the Reader, as thus.

When the time of this Fishery draweth near, which is about the middle of *March*; the Boats go out, and let down their Divers to find where the Beds of Oysters lye, by Reason they continue not always in one place; which being found, the *Gallies* Armed, that are appointed to defend the Fisher-men from Rovers, Anchor, or Cruse at a distance from the Shoar, and then the Fisher-men set up a kind of a Wooden Village to contain their necessaries, and to Lodg in till the time of Fishing be over, and then put out their Boats or Barks, in each of which is 10 men at least, who mooring by their Anchors, fasten a great Stone, or Iron Weight to the end of a Rope, and

then one of them Stripping, has his Ears and Noſe ſtopped with Wool, dipped in Oyl, and ſometimes a Sponge dipped in Oyl in his mouth, and a Basket faſt'ned to his left Arm, or about his Neck; he gets aſtride upon the Stone or Weight, and with it Sinks to the Bottom, his Companions holding one end of the Rope, by which when he has filled his Basket, they draw him up, he giving them notice when to do ſo by pulling the Rope, and when he is come up, another is ready to go down; and ſo take it by turns till their Bark is full of Fiſh; which then they carry to Shoar and lay on heaps, every Boats heap by it ſelf, and ſo continue diving, for the moſt part in 14 or 15 Fathom Water, till the middle of *April*, or ſometimes till the latter end; by which time thoſe they firſt took are opened by the heat of the Sun, which drys away the moiſture; and then each Boats Crue and ſuch others as they have to help them fall to ſearching for the Pearls, but find them not in every Shell, nor at all times of the ſame perfection; when the Pearls are gathered, there are certain Perſons that View and ſort them, dividing them into 4 diſtinctions, and accordingly ſet Prices on them, as they are in Largeneſs, Beauty and Goodneſs, which they diſcern by a ſmall inſtrument full of holes. The

The diviſions of Pearls are theſe: The firſt, ſecond, third and fourth ſort, *viz.* the round Pearl which they call the *Aja*, or *Unja* of *Portugal*, the wrinkled Pearl called the *Aja* of *Bengala*, the third ſort called the *Aja* of *Canora*, and the 4 or worſt ſort are called *Aja Cambaia*; and when they are thus divided, great is the ſtriving amongſt the Merchants, who ſhall make the beſt purchaſe; for note that none are allowed to Fiſh for them, but ſuch as will pay tribute and acknowledgment for ſo doing, and indeed few there are that are expert therein. And thus much for the Pearl Fiſhing. As for the manner of their Sail and the Prices they are ſold for in *India*, I ſhall ſpeak hereafter.

As for the Coaſt of *Malabar*, it abounds with Pepper which is bought up by the Portugals, ſix months before it's Ripe, and when it comes to perfection, ſtored up till the Arrival of their Ships; and to this Coaſt are accounted theſe places, *viz. Romes*, *Onor*, *Barſellor*, *Mongalor*, *Cananor*, *Calicut*, *Granganor*, *Cochin*, *Coulon*, and *Cape de Comery*.

CHAP. XLIV.

A View of Musulipatan, *the Trade, Commodities, Weights, Customs, and Coyns thereof.*

MUsulipatan is the chief Town upon the Coast of *Chormandel*, where the English have setled a Factory; as likewise at the Towns of *Petipoly* and *Armagon* in the same Tract, all depending upon the former; the Port and Situation being Commodious, both for the Reception of Shipping; and Temperate for English Bodies being Eastward; the Natives are very Industrious in Manufacture, and the Soil yields plenty in abundance, and abounds with most Commodities of *India*; from this Coast there is found driven a great Trade into *Bengala*, *Pegu*, *Siam*, and *Malacca*. In this place it is that the fine Cottons of divers colour sare wrought, and dispersed not only all over *India*, but throughout the World.

The Weight used on this Coast is the Candile, which in the Weight of Gross Goods

Goods is found to be 20 Maunds, each Maund being Accounted 26 pound 14 ½ Ounces Engliſh. As for Meaſures I find not any, they uſually weighing both dry and Liquid Commodities; the Cuſtoms were once 12 *per cent.* but now reduced to 4. The currant Coyns along this Coaſt is the Pagode of Gold, the Mahomudy and Fanan of Silver, the Pagode being valued at 15 Fanans, or 8 Shillings Engliſh, a Fanan is 9 Caſhees, which are accounted 6 pence ¾ Sterling, they have likewiſe Ryals of *Spain* and other Coyns, the Mamody is as is before recited 12 pence Engliſh.

CHAP. XLV.

A View of Satagan, *the* Metropolis *of* Bengala, *the Trade of that Coaſt and the River* Ganges, *and the Commodities, Weights, Cuſtoms,* &c.

THis Coaſt beginneth where the beforementioned endeth, through the middle of which runneth the famous River *Ganges.*

ges, making a large Bay or Gulph, called the Bay of *Bengala*; and is under the Protection of the great *Mogul*, whose Coyns are currant in those Parts. As for the River *Ganges*, the Natives and many other of far Countries, imagine it to be of that Virtue, that it can cure many distempers, and by Drinking and Bathing therein, make them capable of obtaining Paradice, which Superstitious conceipt, brings many from distant Places on Pilgrimage; which Creates a great Trade in *Satagan*, the chief City on this Coast, which is Seated on a River some distance from *Ganges*, up which the Tide runneth 100. Miles, and more, so swift that Boats drive with incredible speed without Sails or Oars; at the entrance of this River, is a place called the *Butter*, where Merchants Build Booths of Straw and Branches of Trees, against the coming in of the Ships, and furnish them with all manner of Merchandise, by Reason the River will not admit of Ships of great Burthen so high as *Satagan*, the which sheds when the Ships depart, they set on fire and remove their Goods to *Satagan*; nor are the Commodities vended her a few, for no less then forty Ships of Divers Nations, find sufficient to Load them and some to spare.

The

The chief Commodities found on this Coaſt are Rice, Cloath of Cotton of divers ſorts, Lacca, Sugar, Mirabolans, Long-Pepper, Oyl of Zerſeline, *&c.* and from this City the Merchants Trade to *Pegu*, *Muſulipatan*, and *Summatra*; and for the moſt part to avoid being incommoded by the heat, they meet and Trade in the Night, and what Goods are bought here by the Natives, are carryed up the River in Boats, and ſold in other Cities and Ports.

In theſe parts the Engliſh-*Eaſt-India* Company has Factories, and greatly improve themſelves thereby; the Portugals likewiſe in this Tract have 2 ſmall Forts, but no conſiderable Trade, that Nation of late much declining in matters of Navigation.

The Weights and Coyns are much the ſame with thoſe of *Muſulipatan*.

Having thus far proceeded, it will not be amiſs to give the Reader an Account of a ſtrange Cuſtom uſed in this Tract, which is, that if any Debtor break the day of payment by him conſented to, his Creditor goes to the Principal *Bramen*, or Arch-Prieſt, and procures of him a Rod, with which he makes a circle round his debtor, charging him in the Name of the King and

and the ſaid Bramen, not to depart out of it till he has ſatisfyed the debt, which if he does not, he muſt either ſtarve there or by coming out forfeit his Life to the Laws of the Country; but this is only amongſt the Natives.

CHAP. XLVI.

A View of Pegu, *and the Trade, Cuſtoms, Weights and Coyns, of the Coaſt thereof.*

Pegu is divided into two parts. In the one the King and his Nobles reſide, in the other the Artificers, Merchants, and Mariners; that wherein the former reſide is called the New-Town, and where the latter Inhabit the old-Town; about which is a Moat of exceeding breadth, in which are many Crocadils kept purpoſely, and all the Walls Beautifyed with Turrets, Gnilded with Gold; the Streets are fair, and ſet on each ſide with rows of Palm-Trees, to keep off the Sun from ſuch as paſs

Pass through them; and upon the Arrival of the Ships, by the help of the *Monson* or Trading Wind, great is the concourse of Merchants, who come from the Coast of *Cormandel* and other Places, bringing Pointados, wrought Cotton, and other Merchandise from *Mecca*, whence come several great Ships laden with Damasks, Woollen Cloath, Velvets, and Cheqens. From *Malacca* Vessels Arrive laden with Pepper, Porcelan, Sanders, Camphora, and other Rich Commodities. There Arrives several Vessels likewise from *Sumatra*, with Pepper, and other Commodities, who for the most part Anchor in a Port called *Cosmia*, not far distant from the City; as for the Customs they are narrowly looked into by Broakers, who are imployed for that purpose, and have two *per cent.* out of all Commodities, paying Custom for their own share, and are bound to sell the Merchants Goods for them, and to make good what debts they contract, or false money they take upon that occasion, and in their dealings they are very Just; as likewise they are bound to find Lodgings and Ware-Houses for Merchants; their contracts are made in Publick, yet in such a method that none but the parties concerned can tell what is done, for by putting

their Hands under a Carpet, and ſqueſing ſuch and ſuch Joynts, they know each others meanings without ſpeaking a word, which is regiſtred by the Broaker, if they come to a concluſion, in Leaves of Trees, uſed there inſtead of Paper.

When a Merchant-Stranger comes thither, the Governour ſends ſeveral Maids to him, to take his choiſe, which done he muſt agree with her Parents; and then ſhe ſerves him, during his ſtay for both Wife and Servant, and when he departs, paying what he agreed for, ſhe returns home, and if afterward ſhe be marryed, and he comes to that place, he may have her during his ſtay, her Husband not in the leaſt making a Scruple thereof, and when he departs, he may ſend her to her Husband.

The Native Commodities in this Tract, are Gold, Rubies, Spinals, Saphirs, Silver; which are digged at a Place called *Caplan*. There is likewiſe ſtore of Benjamin, Long-Pepper, Lead, Rice, Niper-Wine, and Sugar, the growth of the Country not being liable to Cuſtom.

The currant Coyn of this coaſt is the *Gauſa*, made of Copper and Lead, and is Coyned by any that liſt, ſo they ſtate it to a certain Weight, which if it be not,

it

it is ſoon diſcerned by the Broakers or Tellers who reject it, and that Weight is called a Biſo, and is accounted for ½ Ryal of 1 or 2 Shillings 6 pence Sterling.

CHAP. XLVII.

A View of Sian, *and* Malacca, *and of their Trades, Commodities, Coyns,* &c.

FIrſt in the Tract or Coaſt of *Siam*, are found the Cities of *Tenaſerim*, and *Pattana*, in the laſt of which an Engliſh Factory is Eſtabliſhed; but *Siam* is the chief, and was before it's being reduced by the King of *Pegu*, who beſieged it with a Million and 400000. men, the chief City of theſe Parts of *India*, and to it as yet Merchants Trade from *Couchin-China*, *Macan*, *Cantor*, *Malacca*, and *Cambaia*; as likewiſe from the Iſlands of *Sumatra*, *Banda*, and *Borneo*; and has divers Commodities brought from the Inland Cities of *Martavan*

Martavan, and *Tenaſerim*, and is Situate on the famous River *Menan*, which runneth athwart *India*, and ariſes from the Lake *Chiama*; which every *March* overfloweth its Banks for 100. Miles, during which time the Commerce and Correſpondence is held by Boats.

The principal Commodities are Cotton, Linnens of all ſorts, diſtilled Liquors, by the Natives called Nipe, it being extracted from *Cocos*, as likewiſe Benjamin, Lack, and precious Wood called by the Portugals Palo-Dangula, and Calamba, making Rich Perfumes, and is Weighed often againſt Silver and Gold, and the Wood Sapon uſed by Dyers; Camphora, Bezora-Stones and Gold in abundance, as likewiſe ſome Diamonds of great value, alſo Nutmegs, Mace, and other Spices.

The Coyns currant in this Tract, are the Tail, valued at 4 Ticals, or 18 Shillings Sterling; a Tical is Accounted 4 Mals, or 4 Shillings 6 pence Sterling, *&c.*

Malacca is Situate between *Siam* and *Pegu*, and is Subject to the Portugals, as Conquered by them *Anno* 1511. and has it's Walls ſaluted by the River *Gaſa*, 10 Miles broad, and abounds with the Commodities of *China*, *Muluco's*, *Java*, *Sumatra*, *Banda*, *Siam*,

Siam, *Pegu*, *Bengala* and the Coasts of *Chormandel*, brought thither by Ships that carry back the Commodities of the growth of this Tract; as likewise Ships from *Lisbone* come yearly hither, and lade rich Merchandise. Here it is observed that the Trade-Winds continue West, and North-West from the end of *August* to the end of *October*; and in *November*, the Northen and North-Easterly Winds begin to blow, which continue so to do till the beginning of *April*; and from *May* to the beginning of *August*, the South and South-West Wines Blow.

The Weights on this Coast, are the Cattee Babar, and the Pecul; but in *Malacca* only the former, which is divided into 2 parts, *viz.* the great and the small, making the first 200. Cattees, reckoning each Cattee at 21 pound Averdupois, and the last 100. Cattees, which make 295 pound English. The Pecul is 100. Cattees of *China*, and is accounted 132 pound English. The Cattee as aforesaid used in this Tract is Accounted 21 pound Averdupois, but sometimes varies. By the great Babar, they commonly weigh Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Saunders, Indico, Allum, Sanguis-Draconis, Palo-Dangula, and Comphora; and by the lesser Quick-Silver, Copper, Vermillion, Ivory, Silk, Musk, Amber, Lignum

Lignum Aloes, Tinn, Lead, Verdet, and Benjamin. As for Measures they are rarely used, and indeed so uncertain, that I shall pass them over. The Coyns are those for the most part common in *India*, as *Mahomoodies*, *Portugal-Rees*, *&c.*

CHAP. XLVIII.

A View of the Kingdom of China, *the Trade and Commodities thereof.*

CHina is a large Kingdom, bounded on the West with *India*, on the North with the Wall of *China*, extending in Length 1000. Miles to keep out the *Tartars*, on the South with the Ocean, and on the East with *Mare del Zur*, and is a very Fertile Country; Temperate and Healthful, which renders it Populous, it has great Commerce within it self, by the advantage of the many Navigable Rivers, tho their Goods are carryed for the most part in Boats made of Cane.

The

The Commodities it yieldeth are Wool, Rice, Barly, Oyl, Wine, Flax, Cottons, and Raw Silk; which they work into many curious Textures; here are wrought likewise many rare Stuffs, & are found all sorts of Mettals to be brought from *Japan*; as Gold, Silver, Copper, *&c.* Fruits, Wax, Sugar, Honey, Ruhbarb, China-Roots, Purslaine-Dishes, commonly called China-Dishes, Champhir, Ginger, Musk, Civit, Amber, and all manner of Spices, and Salt; which last is said in one City only, *viz. Cantor* to yield Custom to the Prince yearly 180000. Ducats.

This Kingdom is divided into 15 Provinces, each Province containing 2 Kingdoms, in all which as Writers affirm are contained 1597 Cities, and great Walled Towns 1154. Castles, and 4200. Burroughs without Walls Garrisoned with Souldiers; besides Villages Innumerable. The chief City being *Quinsay-Pequin*, walled about 100. Miles, and has in the midst of it a Lake of 30. Miles compass; in which are 2 Islands, and in them Pallaces and other fair Buildings, for the King and his Nobles, the said King Stiling himself the Child of the Sun. And upon the Rivers which Issue from this Lake, are found 12000. Bridges, it being reckoned that the King

King can make 10000. Sail of Ships, and Barks of his own which he keeps on the Rivers to Transport his Armies in time of War; the Natives for the most part Trade up and down the Rivers, and are so cautious, that they will not suffer any Stranger to inspect their Affairs, so that their Weights, Measures, and manner of Traffick are not effectually known, tho the *Portugals*, *Dutch*, and Neighbouring Islanders, have of late obtained the favour of some small Commerce at *Canton*, *Meccan*, and *Nanquin*; but upon such strict conditions, that in some places it is Death for them to abide a Night, either in the Town or Suburbs, but must at a set Hour retire to their Ships; and the better to discover it, they have Notaries to take the Names of all that enter the Gates in the Morning, the which if the Persons owning them, do not come to see them Blotted out at the time prefixed, and afterwards be found, tho not in the City, it is present Death, except the Factor for the Portugals, who is permitted to live in the Suburbs. And to *Maccan* the *Portugueſe* have a Ship of 1500. Tuns, that comes yearly from the *Indies*; bringing Oyl, Drinking-Glasses, Looking-Glasses, and Velvet, for which they receive of the *Chinois*, the growth and Manufacture of their Country.

The

The Weights, Measures, and Coyns, that are used in the Places where Trade is permitted, are known to be these.

The Weights for fine Goods are the Valls and Tay, 99 Valls making a Tay of *Maccan*; and a Tay or Tayle is 1 Ounce and $\frac{11}{16}$ Averdupois. Their Weights for Gold, Silver, Musk, Amber-Greece, *&c.* are the Tays or Tayels, by some called Tans, Mass, Condreens, Cash, Avons; which are usually marked with Ciphers for distinction sake, 10. Avos is one Cash, 10. Cash one Condreen, 10. Condreens to one Mass, 10. Mass to one Tay, and 16. Tays or Tayles to on Cattee, the Tay being as aforesaid.

All Gross Goods are weighed by Cattees, Peculs, and Rotolos; 10. Cattees making 1. Pecul, 1. Pecul 128 Rotolos of Portugal, which Pecul is Accounted 131 pound $\frac{1}{4}$ Averdupois, tho here as in other Places the Weights vary.

The Coyns currant for the most part are Spanish Rotolos of $\frac{1}{8}$ which they cut into several parts, and so pass them away by Estimate.

The Measures in use are the Covid of *Maccan*, used by the Portugals in the Measure of Stuffs and Silks, and is Accounted 3. Quarters of a Yard and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches

and

and a Covid used by the *Chinois*, called the Covid of *Chinchoses*, which consists of 12 Inches, also an other Covid they have of 14 $\frac{6}{7}$ Inches. And thus much for *China*, and the Trade thereof.

CHAP. XLIX.

A View of the Islands, found in the Asian *Seas, and of their Trade and growth.*

THe *Asian* Islands of note are *Japan*, *Zeilan*, *Moluccos*, *Java's*, *Summatra*, *Borneo*, *Celebs*, and *Cyprus*; all abounding in rich Commodities. Of the Trade of which in brief.

Japan is Situate a small distance from the main Land of *China*, and is in length 600. miles, but not above 90. over in the broadest, yet obeys many Soveraigns; every King or Lord, having Power and Authority over the lives and Estates of his Subjects; the chief Towns on this Island are *Osacaia*, *Bunguin*, and *Meaco*; being

being Havens or Ports for the reception of such Vessels as come to Trade thither.

The chief Commodities consisting in Silver and Rice, of the latter there is found such abundance, that the chief Soveraign has 2 Millions of Ducats yearly, accruing by that Commodity; and in *Fiando* one of the Islands appertaining to *Japan*, the English have setled a Factory. The Weights in use are the Pecul and Cattee, the Pecul consisting of 100. Cattees, each Cattee being 21 Ounces which renders the *Pecul* in *Cira* 131 pound English, the Measures of length are the *Inchin* or *Tatamy*, which is 2 ½ English Yards, their concave Measures are the *Cocas*, which is a Pint English *Winchester* Measure, 3 of which is a Gant, 100. Gants are an Ickgoga, 100. Icklogags are one Ickmagog, and 1000. Ickmagogs are one Mangoga. Their Coyns are the Tale, Mass, and Condery. The Tale is 5 Shillings Sterling, the Mass which contains 10 Conderies, is 6 pence Sterling; they have 2 Barrs of Gold currant likewise amongst them, which are called *Ichebo*, and *Coban*; the former of which is Accounted worth 30 Shillings Sterling, and the latter 34 Shillings 6 pence Sterling.

Zelan

Zelan is a fair Island, in the Gulph of *Bengala*, and is so Fruitful, that the Trees have continual Blosoms, green and ripe Fruit on them; and is a Portugueze Factory, tho under the obedience of the great *Mogul*, and in it are found Nutmegs, Clove, and Pepper Trees good store, and likewise Cinnamon, the primest sort growing in Groves, it also yieldeth many precious Stones, as Rubies, Topaz, Garnati; Spinals, and on the Coast store of Pearls are gotten by Fishing. There are likewise found some Mines of Gold and Silver, Iron, Brimstone, and Flax growing; and in the Woods is a Beast found, whose Bones are much of the nature of Ivory. Their Weights, Measures, and Coyns, are either those of *Portugal* or *India*; the Natives being a People of great Subtlety, and in Body the most Active in *Asia*.

CHAP.

CHAP. L:

A View of the Isles of Molucco's, *also the Trade, Weights, Measures, and current Coyns there in use, and of the other adjacent Islands.*

THese Islands commonly called the Islands of *Moluccos*'s, are 5 in number, *viz. Molucco* the chief, *Tarnate*, *Tider*, *Gebolo*, and *Macian*. There are likewise not far distant *Benda*, and 70 other Islands, all of which yield Spices, as Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, and some Cinnamon, all growing in them; there is also in this Gulph or Sea *Amboina*, where the Barbarous *Dutch* committed Inhumane Cruelties on the English Factors, *&c.* and afterwards contrary to their contracted agreement, cut down and killed all the Clove Trees, in the Island of *Polerone*, purchased of them by the English.

The common Coyn in *Moluccoes*, *Amboina*, and *Benda*, is the Spanish Rotolo's, what otherwise they Barter for is in Commodities.

Their

Their Weights are the Babar and Catte, the *Amboinian* Babar being 200. Cattes, or Englisſh 625 pound, and is Accounted the great Babar, and in ſome Iſlands they have a Babar 10 times as much as the *Amboinian* Babar.

A Cattee is near 6 pound Engliſh, and 10 Cattes of Mace are Accounted a ſmall Babar, and valued at 10 Ryals of 8, yet the ſmall Babar of Nutmegs is 100. Cattes, and valued as the Mace.

The Meaſures of Length are the Cubit, and Fathom, and Concave Meaſures for Grain and Pepper; the Canton which is near 3 Quarts Engliſh, and the Qnoian, which is 800. Cantons. The chief Trade of theſe Iſlands, being of late Ingroſſed by the *Dutch*, who have of late been found Superiour to the Portugals, who firſt Diſcovered them, and held for many years the Principal Commerce with the *Indians*.

CHAP.

CHAP. LI.

A View of the Java's, *and the Trade of that Tract, of the Weights, Meaſures, Native Commodities, Coyns,* &c.

THe *Java's* are two Iſlands, *viz.* the great and the leſs, the greater being in circuit 3000. Miles, and the leſſer 2000, and by Reaſon of their nearneſs to the Equinoctial are exceeding Fruitful, and have for their chief Cities *Paluban*, *Pegar*, *Agaim*, *Balambua*, *Baſnia*, *Samara*, *Limbrie*, and others; but the chief Scales of Trade are at *Sunda*, *Calapa*, *Bantum*, *Jacatra*, now *Battavia*, and *Japarra*; in the laſt 3 of which the Engliſh have Factories.

The Commodities with which theſe Iſlands abound, are Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Pepper, *Indian* Nuts, Rice, Cattle, *&c.* the Pepper is Accounted the beſt in *India*; and grows in ſuch abundance, that yearly the Engliſh buy up great ſtore, the Iſlands not being judged to produce leſs then 10

or

or 12000. Quintals; each Season there is found likewise Camphora, Frankincense, Benjamin, and precious Stones; amongst which some Diamonds of great value, for which Commodities the Natives receive Callicoes of divers Colours, Cotton, Cloath, Silks, Stuffs, Glasses, Knives, and the like; in *Sunda* the principal Mart of *Java major*, their Principal money is small Copper pieces, hung upon Strings called Caix's, and are told out by the 100, or 1000; 200 being Accounted a Satta, 5 Sattas being a Crusado of *Portugal*, or in English money, valued at about 6 Shillings. But the *European* Merchants keep their Accounts for the most part in Ryals of ⅛ Spanish and pence, 60 pence going to the Rotolo ⅛.

The Weights of *Bantam*, *Jucatra*, *Japparra*, and at *Sunda* are the Pecul, Cattee, and Babar, the Cattee contains 20 Ounces, and 100. Cattees are a Pecul, or 125 pound English, a Babar is 330. Cattees of 20. Ounces and supposed to make good Weight 412 pound Averdupois.

Their Concave Measure is the Timbam chiefly in use for Rice and Pepper; and is Accounted 10. Sackfuls, or to contain 5 Peculs in Weight, so that each Sack is reckoned at 62 ½ pound Averdupois 2 Sacks making

making a Pecul. As for Measures of length, they are rarely used here, and those that are, are consistent with those of *England*, *Portugal*, and *Holland*.

CHAP. LII.

A View of the Trade of Summatra, *and other Islands, lying in the* Indian *Seas.*

THis Island was formerly called *Traprobana*, and then Esteemed to be the largest in the World; being in length 700. Miles, and in breadth 200. Miles; and is divided by the Equator, one half lying beyond, and the other on this side the Equinoctial; which renders it exceeding Fertile and Healthful, so that there are found many Rich Commodities of the Native production, as Pepper, Ginger, Aloes, Raw Silk, Cassia, Gold, Silver, Brass, and Drugs of Divers sorts; there is likewise found a Brimstone mount that continually Burns, as likewise 2 Fountains yielding the one Balsamum, and the other Oyl; yet not any considerable store.

The chief Cities of this Island are *Daren*, *Pacen*, and *Andryede*; the whole being divided under many Kings, and the chief Ports are *Achin*, *Tieko*, *Jambe*, and *Priaman*; in most of which the English have Factories.

This Island standing not above 20 Miles from *Malacca*, a great part of the Native Commodities are carryed thither, that Island being in the possession of the *Portuguize*, tho of late much infested by the *Dutch*, who have got Footing, and Built some Fortresses on the Sea Coast. In this Island of *Summatra* upon its first Discovery, the Islanders had a Barbarous Custom to eat man's Flesh; and hoard up their Sculls, which they passed from one to the other as currant Coyn, he being counted the best man that had most Sculls by him, but of late they have in imitation of the *Europeans*, Coyned money both Gold and Silver, as the Mass worth about 12 pence Sterling, the Tale which is 16 Masses, and the Cattee which is 8 Tales, or sometimes 7 Tales is Accounted a Cattee, and these Coyns are currant throughout the King of *Achin*'s Dominions, who is the most Potent Prince in the Island. Tho at *Jambe Tieko*, and *Priaman*, the *European* Coyns are most in use, and the Accounts are for the most

part

part kept in Spaniſh R$; and for their better Conveniency they divide them into 60 Deniers or pence.

The Weight uſed in this Iſland is the Babar, tho it varies according to the Cuſtom of the place where it is uſed; but in the Engliſh Factories, the Babar is found to conſiſt of 200. Cattees, each Cattee containing 29 Ounces Averdupois, by multiplying which the Babar muſt contain 360 pound Engliſh Sotile Weight.

The Iſle of *Borneo* ſtands in this Tract, and is croſſed by the Equator, being near 2200 Miles in circuit, and is Fruitful even to a wonder, abounding with Spices and other Rich Commodities, as Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Agrick, Sweet-Woods, Camphora, Diamonds, Gold, and the Bezoar-Stone, as likewiſe Cattle, and Fruits of ſtrange taſts, and ſhapes in abundance, and has for it's *Metropolis* the City *Borneo*; Seated in a *Marſh*, after the nature of *Venice*, from which the Iſland takes its Name.

The Iſle of *Celebs* is likewiſe a fair and Fertile Iſland lying in the ſame Tract and divided by the Equator, as the 2 former, and abounds with the like Rich Commodities, and has for its chief Ports *Durati*, *Mamaio*, *Tubon*, *Maccaſar*, *&c.* and is di-

vided under many Princes or Petty Kings, and is a Factory of the Engliſh.

The Weights uſed in moſt Ports are the *Ganton*, *Zicoyan*, and *Maſs*. The former being uſed both for a Weight and a Meaſure, and is in Weight counted 5 pound Averdupois, and in Meaſure 2 Gallons Engliſh, the Maſs Weight is 4 Gantons or 200 pound Engliſh, a Zicoyan is 20 Maſſes or 400 pound Engliſh; and in Meaſure proportioned by the Ganton. The currant Coyns are the Maſs, Cupan, and Tail; the Maſs is 4 Cupans or 4 Shillings 10 pence Sterling or thereabouts, a Tail is 16 Maſſes, and Accounted worth 15 Ryals of eight, and is valued at 3 pound 14 Shillings 8 pence, or 3 pound 15 Shillings Sterling, *&c.*

And now I might proceed to deſcribe the other Iſlands in the *Indian* Ocean, but they being ſo many, that it would be too tedious, as likewiſe to little purpoſe, by Reaſon they yield nothing but what has been already lay'd down; many of them uninhabited, and but few of them containing any *European* Factories, or Traded to; therefore I ſhall paſs them over; they being Accounted, beſides what I have named, no leſs then 126000. whoſe ſmall ſpots beſpangle or rather ſtud the vaſt Ocean.

This Eaſt Country Trade is now carryed on by the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Portugueze*, to the Inriching of each Nation, and of late mightily improved, and would be raiſed to a greater advantage, did not one Nation ſtrive to outvie the other, by giving the Natives their own Prizes, for Commodities of the growth of thoſe Countries; and by that means make them ſenſible of their value, of which if they had been at firſt kept in Ignorance, the *Europeans* might have made their one Markets in each Port where their Factories are ſetled, and for little or nothing brought the Wealth of *India* into *London*, *Amſterdam*, and *Lisbon*; but paſſing this Emulation over that cannot be now redreſſed, I ſhall deſcribe the pleaſant Iſle of *Cyprus*, ſo famed for it's ſtores and Commodious Situation, and then leave rich *Aſia*, and return to take a view of *Europe*. No leſs abounding with all things neceſſary for the pleaſure and profit of men.

CHAP.

CHAP. LIII.

A View of the Isle of Cyprus, *the Trade, Growth, Weights, Measures, and Currant Coyns thereof.*

Cyprus so Famous in History, feigned by Poets of old, to be the residence of the Goddess *Venus*, is Situate in the *Syrian* Sea, and is a Part of *Asia*, being in length 200 Miles and in breadth 65, abounding in plenty of Cattle, Corn, Oyl, Wine, Sugar, Cottons, Honey, Wool, Turpentine, Allum, Verdigrease, Grograms, Salt, and abundance of other Commodities; but especially in *Cyprus* Wood, and has for it's chief Cities *Paphos*, *Famogusta*, *Nicotia*, *Lescara*, *Salines*, *&c.* in which the English have a Factory for the Cotton Trade, the English Consul Resident in *Aleppo*, being imputed Consul of *Syria* and *Cyprus*, and hath under him a Vice-Consul, that manages the Trade of this Island for the English, who bring hither in exchange the Growth of our Country, and such other Commodities as are Vendible and most coveted by the Natives. Hither it is the

Levant

Levant Merchants Trade for moſt part of their precious Commodities. As for the Coyns in uſe they are thoſe of the Grand-Signior, and in the ſame their Accounts are kept, for a View of which I ſhall refer the Reader to the Deſcription of the Trade of *Conſtantinople*.

The Weight moſt in uſe is the Dram, of which 750 make a Rotolo, 100 of which make a Cantar greater by 4 in the 100 then the Cantar of *Aleppo*, and at *Famogusta* there is a Cantar in uſe that is greater then the common Cantar of *Cyprus* by 4 in the 100; and conſequently larger then that of *Aleppo* 8 *per cent.* tho ſometimes the Weights vary, yet not much.

The Meaſures of length are two ſorts, *viz.* the Pico and Brace, the former is Accounted 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, and by this they Meaſure Woolen Cloath, Silk, and the like, the Brace for Linnen Cloath is $\frac{1}{4}$ longer then the Pico.

Their Concave Meaſure for Wine is the Cuſs, 7 of which make 6 Fletchers of *Venetia*, or a Candy Barrel; ſo that a Cuſs and half, and a Zant Jarre are equal in quantity; the Oyl that is found here is ſold by the Rotolo, each Rotolo being Accounted 1000 Drams. Corn of which there is ſtore is ſold by the Mooſe, 2 and a half of which weigh

weigh one Staio of *Venetia*; by this Measure Salt is likewise sold. They have likewise a Measure for Grain called a Cossino: And thus much for *Cyprus*, and indeed for all *Asia*; this being the last place I intend to visit in this part of the World, and from whence I intend to Sail for *Europe*; only by the way I shall give the Reader an insight into the goodness, and as near as possible the true Value of Silver, Gold, and precious Stones; which will not be amiss, seeing I so lately left the Coasts where those things which are so generally coveted are acquired.

CHAP. LIV.

A Description of Gold and Silver, their Intrinsick Value: The means to find out their Fineness and Allays, after the best and most exact Method.

THe Weight used in *England* for Silver and Gold, is the Troy pound consisting of 12 Ounces, and each Ounce again divided into 150 Carots, and from thence into

into 480 Grains, each Ounce of Silver fine being according accounted worth 5 Shillings 2 pence of our money, and so more or less according to the addition or diminution of allay. The pound Troy of fine Gold is Accounted worth 36 pound, the Ounce 3 pound or if very fine somethingmore, or again less as the Allay is, as thus: The Ounce of fine Gold is valued at 3 pound, 33 Kes fine at 2 pound 17 Shillings 6 pence, 22 Kes fine at 2 pound 15 Shillings, 21 Kes 2 pound 12 Shillings 6 pence; the Ounce of 20 Kes fine is worth but 2 pound 10 Shillings, and so losing value 2 Shillings 6 pence *per* Ounce, as it wants a Carot in fineness in 24, or the Troy pound. Now to know the goodness or fineness of Gold and Silver upon the Touch-Stone, by way of Essay, is to procure Needles of Gold and Silver, and Copper Allay futable to any sort of Gold and Silver in Allay, and to be of 4 sorts, *viz.* the first of fine Gold and Silver, the second of Gold and Copper, the third of Gold Silver and Copper, and the fourth of Silver and Copper only; the first for the tryal of Gold, and the latter for Silver, and of these Mixtures make 24 Needles differing in fineness from each, as thus; The first must be all fine Gold without any Allay, *viz.* 24 Carots, the second 23 Carots of fine

Gold and one of Silver, the third 22 Carots of Gold and 2 of Silver, and so one Carot worse till there remains but one Carot of fine Gold in Mixture, with 23 Carots of Silver. And by this Rule the Gold and Copper, and Silver and Copper must be Allayed; and each Needle marked of what fineness it is. And by this means you may know the fineness of any Ingot or Piece of Goldor Silver; as thus, touch the said Ingot or Piece of Gold or Silver upon your Touch-Stone, and by it the Needle you think is neareſt it in fineneſs; and if that suit not with it, try another till it suits with it, which when wet, will appear, and so by the mark of your Needle, you may be assured of the fineness of the Silver or Gold so touched, which is a better, easier, safer, and surer way then to try it by Fire. And thus much for Gold and Silver, as to their Tryal of fineness.

CHAP.

CHAP. LV.

A Treatise of Precious-Stones, how to know them and their true value, viz. Diamonds, Rubies, Saphyrs, &c. as also the goodness and worth of Pearles in General.

THe Weight usual in *India* for Diamonds and Precious Stones, were brought thither by the *Portugals*, called the Mangear or Fanan, which differs not much from the Carot, whereof 150 Carots make an Ounce Troy; and is divided into 64. 33. 16. 8. 4. 2. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{16}$ Parts. The Mangelue or Mangear is near or altogether 5 Grains Weight, or 2 Tars $\frac{1}{2}$ Accounted the $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 Carot, so that 4 Grains and 4 Tars weigh a Fanan, the Fanan being somewhat above 2 of our Carots, for 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ Fanans are 1 Mittigal. and 6 Mittiglas and $\frac{1}{2}$ make the Ounce Troy; this Fanan in many parts of *India* goes currant for a Coyn, being Equally valued with a Spanish Ryal; and thus having laid down the proportion of the Weights, I shall first begin with the Dimonds, the chief of Precious Stones, then

then to know a good and true Diamond take this rule. A good and right Diamond is fast and no ways porous, so that it will resist the Fire, and after several hours continuance therein, come out bright as at first; and in choice of such a one, it must be neither Brown, Yellowish, Blewish, nor a Dullish-Black, but of a good Water-Christaline; not wanting any corner when Polished on a Mill, nor be too thick nor too thinn, but so as it may be set firm, and to good advantage in a Ring, or Collet without being upholden by Velvet, and such a Diamond weighing 1 Carot is worth 35 pounds Sterling or upwards.

Note when you have found out the true value of a perfect Diamond or Diamonds, this Rule is to be observed. Suppose a Diamond weighing a Carot Weight be worth 40 Ducats more or less, then the 4th. part being ten Ducats is the price of a Diamond weighing half a Carot, so the Diamond weighing a Carot is worth but the 4th. part of the value of one weighing 2 Carots, *viz.* 40 Ducats, and that weighing 2 Carots worth 160 Ducats; and so if there be over Weight by Grains, you must divide all into Grains, and then a Diamond weighing 3 Grains is worth but the 4th. part of that weighing 6. And this is a General

neral Rule, not only for Diamonds but all manner of precious Stones, according to Equality in goodness, as for Example a thick Table Diamond of the goodness aforesaid weighing 1 Grain is worth 1 pound 17 Shillings 6 pence, weighing 2 Grains is worth 7 pound 10 Shillings, weighing 3 Grains is worth 16 pound 17 Shillings 6 pence, weighing 1 Carot is worth 30 pound, and so proportionably to 8 Carots, yet there are some Diamonds imperfect, and not of any Extraordinary value, which are called Brut Diamonds, Naifs, Rocks, and flat Stones, which are bought and sold at uncertain rates.

The Ruby is found in *Zeilam* in *India*, and called commonly the Carbuncle, tryed in the Fire to know its perfection, the which if it abide and come out Burning like a Cole and of a high Colour, it is Accounted perfect; a Stone of which perfection weighing but one Carot or $\frac{1}{2}$, a Fanan is valued at 30 Fanans in *Callicut*, and increase in value as the Dimonds according to their Weight; there is another sort only called a Ruby, found in a River in the Kingdom of *Pegu*; but it will not indure the Fire, but looseth it's Colour when put to the Tryal; there are likewise several sorts of Rubies as the Carbuncle, Ballas, Spinal,

Spinal, Garnat, and Rubas; but this Ruby of *Pegu* is accounted the next in value to the Carbuncle, and a Ruby square table-wise, perfect, and of high Colour of 16. 18. 20. or 24. Carots in Colour, weighing a Fanan is worth sometimes in the *India*'s, 100. Ducats, and in *England* weighing 11 ¼ Carots, and of 20 Carots in Colour perfect and without Blemish, is worth 350 pound Sterling or rather more.

Saphyrs are found in *Zeilam*, *Calecut*, *Bisinger*, *Canoner*, and *Pegu*, and those are accounted best that are of a pure Azure or Sky-Colour, and in that hardness excelleth all other Stones the Diamond excepted, and according to their Colour are held in Estimation; as for example, Saphyr weighing one Carot is worth 2 Fanans, one weighing 2 Carots is worth 5 Fanans, one weighing 3. worth 10 Fanans, and one weighing 4 Carots worth 15 Fanans, and so Proportionably each Fanan being Accounted 2 Carots; after this manner Turquoise, Topaze, Berrils, Crysolites, Jacynths, Amathists, and other precious Stones are known and valued every one according to their goodness and Weight; as for Pearls, how they are taken, I have before set down, and now I shall as far as is necessary make a report of their true value according

according as they are in goodneſs.

The Rule to value Oriental Pearls, from a Grain in Weight to what bigneſs any will afford, is by the Colour, Roundneſs, Pear-Fashion, or Oval; and that is in all parts perfect, as to Water and Gloſs, without Knobs, Specks, Yellowneſs or other imperfections, and a Pearl of this perfection weighing a Carot is worth a Ducat in *India*. But before I proceed further, as to their value it will not be amiſs to relate how they are ſold, by thoſe that have the diſpoſing of them, *viz.* the *Indians* ſell them by Sieves of Latten full of holes in number 12, one bigger then the other as to their holes, and according to the largeneſs or ſmallneſs, the price is regulated; for thoſe of the 10, 11, and 12 Sieve are ſeldom capable to be holed, and therefore are called Seed-Pearls; moſt fit for Apothecaries, to be uſed by them in their Phyſical Preparations; but the others for the uſe of Ladies, and others to adorn themſelves withal; and for the price of all large Pearls, they are valued as is ſaid by Weight and fairneſs, as Diamonds and other precious Stones, tho ſeldom before they be holed for fear of their breaking in the holing; as thus, a Pearl of one Grain is worth 7 pence, of 2 Grains 2 Shillings

6

6 pence, of 3 Grains 5 Shillings 7 pence, of 1 Carot 10 Shillings, and so in proportion to those of greater Weight, as for Seed-Pearls, the smallest of which are Accounted 4500. to the Ounce, and the largest 400 or 450 to the Ounce, and commonly divided into 6 parts, the Prizes are these: The 6th. or smallest sort of 4500 are commonly sold for 2 pound 4 Shillings the Ounce, the 5th. sort are sold for 1 pound 6 Shillings the Ounce, the 4th. sort at 10 Shillings the Ounce, the third sort at 18 Shillings the Ounce, the second at 1 pound 6 Shillings, and the first at 1 pound 15 Shillings. But note that the first is termed the sixth sort, and so Consequently the sixth the first; the Rag Pearls which are sold likewise by the Ounce, according to their bigness are divided into thirds, seconds, and firsts, an Ounce of which containing 350 Pearls, is Accounted worth 1 pound 18 Shillings, an Ounce containing 250 Pearls is Accounted worth 3 pounds, an Ounce of 150 worth 4 pounds, and so according to their lesser quantity or number, in making the Ounce, all sorts of half round Pearls of pure Water, and Gloss are Accounted worth a round Pearl of half the Weight. And thus much for Gold, Silver, precious Stones, and Oriential

Pearls.

Pearls; with which I ſhall return to *Europe*, as the common Receptacle of thoſe rich Commodities, which were of little value to the *Indians*, before the *European* Navigators ſet Prizes thereon, and by that means taught the Natives how to Eſteem them; for in the firſt Diſcovery of the *Indies* by the *Portugals*, they bought them for Beads of Glaſs, and ſuch like Trifles, but now they are not purchaſed, but at Extraordinary rates.

CHAP. LVI.

A View of Europe *of it's Provinces, Trade, Manners, Cuſtoms, Growth, Weights, Meaſures, Currant Coyn,* &c.

THe firſt that offers it ſelf on the Continent of *Europe* is *Spain*, invironed on all ſides with the Seas, unleſs that part towards *France*; which is bounded by the *Pyranean* Hills, and the Fortreſs of *Pampeloña* on the North-Weſt, and *Perpegana* on the South-Eaſt, and is divided into 12 Provinces, *viz. Leon* and *Oviedo*, which are one

one, *Navar*, *Corduba*, *Galicia*, *Biſcay*, *Toledo*, *Murcia*, *Caſtille*, *Portugal*, (now an intire Kingdom) *Valentia*, *Catalonia*, and *Aragon*; and in General abounds with Wines, Sugars, Oyls, Mettals, Liquoriſh, Rice, Cork, Silk, Wool, Oranges, Roſin, Steel, Almonds, Raiſins, Lemons, Anchoves, Aniſeeds, Figs, Soda, Barrilla, Honey, Wax, Shumack, Iron, Tuny-Fiſh, Saffron, Soape, and Carianders; ſo that into the Trade of 3 or 4 of the Principal Cities and Ports, I ſhall reduce the whole Trade of the Kingdom and it's Provinces.

Paſſing over *Leon*, *Ovideo*, and *Navar*, as Provinces little addicted to Commerce, I ſhall proceed to *Sevil*, the chief City of Trade in the Province of *Corduba*, and into the Trade of that City reduce the Trade of that Province, which is Accounted the moſt Fertile Province of all *Spain*.

CHAP.

CHAP. LVII.

A View of Sevil, *the Trade, Weights, Measures, Customs, and Currant Coyns thereof.*

THis City is Situate in the Province of *Corduba*, and accounted 6 Miles in compass, adorned with many stately Buildings, and is an Arch-Bishop's Sea, accounted next to *Toledo* the richest in *Spain*; through it runs the River *Batis* dividing it into 2 parts, over which is a Stately Bridg, which renders the City very Commodious for Trade, and from hence it is for the most part, that the *Spanish* Fleet sets out for the West *Indies*, and at their return unlaid their rich Commodities, as Silver, Tobacco, Ginger, Cottons, Sugar, Ferrinand, Bucque-Wood, and Wood of Brasil, Sarsafrax, Galbanum, and other Drugs of great value; and for the King of *Spains* use, are in these parts brought up and kept 30000. Gennets; nor are bare Customs of this City Accounted to amount to less then half a Million of Gold yearly.

The Merchants generally keep their Accounts

Accounts in Maruedies, of which 375 are Accounted to a Ducat of Exx. 11 Ryals, every Ryal being 37 Maru, and ſome Strangers reſiding there keep their Accounts in Ryals of 34 Maru.

The Coyns currant are the Ducats of Gold of *Sevil*, and are as aforeſaid valued by the *Spaniards* worth 375 Maru, or 5 Shillings 6 pence Sterling, as likewiſe the Ryal of *Caſtile* which is worth here but 34 Maruides and valued at 6 pence Sterling, a Dobra currant is of *Carlin* Coyn $\frac{8}{9}$ Maruedies.

A Dobra of *Caſtile* is valued at 375 Mar. or a Ducat in Gold, the *Caſtilian* of Merchandiſe is worth 485 Mar. or 7 Shillings Sterling.

Their Weights are the 3 Kintars, the firſt conſiſts of 112 pound, and is divided into 4 Roves of 28 pound a Rove, the ſecond is 120 pound, compoſed of 4 Roves of 30 pound each, and the third being the greateſt, is compoſed of 4 Roves of 36 pound the Rove, and accordingly contains 144 pound, and is the common Kintar of *Sevil*, and 100 pound Weight of this place has often made 102 pound of *London*.

Their Meaſure of Length is the Vare, 100 of which have been found to make 74 Ells of *London*. The

The Measure by which Oyl is sold is the Rove, 64 of which make a Venetian Miara, and 40 or 41 of the said Roves make a Pipe, the Rove being 8 Somers, a Somer containing 4 Quartiles, a Quartile being the ⅛ part of a Stoop of *Antwerp*, and 2 Pipes or 81 Roves are 25 or 26 *Florence* Barrils, or 252 English Gallons, tho in *Sevil* the Gage of Pipes are Accounted but 118 Gallons the Pipe.

Corn is Measured by the Cafise, which is 28 Satos of Florence; from *Sevil* it is that the fine Spanish Wool is brought, as also Cordavant-Leather; in these parts, but especially at *Almeria*, great store of Raw Silks are gathered, it being the primest of all other, and is Accounted worth by the pound Morisco 18 Shillings *Florence*, or 1020 Maruedies, which amount to 30 Ryals. And thus much for *Sevil* and the Trade thereof.

CHAP.

CHAP. LVIII.

A View of Malaga, *the Trade, Customs, Weights, Measures, and Coyns thereof.*

MAlaga is Situate in the Province of *Granado*, on the Shoar of the *Mediterranean* Sea, being Accommodated with a commodious Haven for the reception of Shipping, being very Fruitful in every part of it's Territories, abounding in Wine and Raisins known by it's Name, as likewise many delicate Fruits, Corn, Cattle, and what else can make a Country desirable; they have likewise store of Sugar, Almonds, Oyls, *&c.* for which they pay Customs outward, tho they be Commodities of the natural Growth, *viz.* 7 *per cent.* Cochineel and such like Commodities pay outward 10 *per cent.* and all other Commodities of the Growth but 5 *per cent.* and those that are carryed from Port to Port 2 pound *per cent.*

The Weights of *Malaga* is the 100. divided into 4 Roves of 25 pound each, and to every pound 16 Ounces, and the 100 pound

pound of *Malaga*, called commonly the Kintar of *Malaga*, is found to make 112 pound 5 Ounces Engliſh, tho ſometimes leſs according to the nature of the Commodity.

Their Concave Meaſures are the Rove and Somer, the firſt making 8 of the laſt, ſo that 25 Roves go to a Pipe, which contains 100 Engliſh Gallons, by theſe only Wine and Oyl are Meaſured; as for Grain it is Meaſured by the Hanock, which is divided into 12 Almodos, and is 12 Gallons Engliſh weighing upon the Strike 129 pound.

The Meaſure of length is the Vare of 27 ¾ Inches.

The Coyns currant are Ryals, to one of which is computed 34 Marnedies or 6 pence Sterling, and Piſtolets of Gold, each being worth 23 ½ Ryals, that is, the ſingle Piſtolet, the double Piſtolet which are here likewiſe in uſe being worth 27 Ryals.

CHAP.

CHAP. LIX.

A View of Alicant, *and of the Trade, Measures, Weights, Coyns, &c.*

ALicant is Situate on the Banks of the *Mediterranian*, in the Province of *Murcia*, and is by Reason of it's commodious Haven of late become a great Scale of Trade in those parts, affording delicate Wines and other Commodities in much request, being of late the Scale to the City *Valentia*, and affords of its Native growth Liquorish, Rasins, Wines, Soda-Barrilla, Sugar, Drugs, Bass-Mats, Ropes, Sope, Anniseed, and many other Merchantable Commodities; which are Traded for by our English Merchants, and bought partly for money and partly for Commodities of the growth of our Nation.

And at *Alicant* the Merchants keep their Accounts in Livers, Solds, and Deniers, 12 Deniers making a Sold, and 20 Solds a Liver, which is Accounted worth 5 Shillings Sterling, the Sold being Accounted 3 Pence, and the Denier a Farthing.

The Weights in use are the Cargo and Rove, 10 of the latter making the former, and

and of these Roves there are two sorts, one computed 18 Ounces, and the other 12 to each pound, and by that means tho one be reckoned 36 pound, and the other but 24, yet in Weight they are equal as to the number of Ounces; and by these are sold Pepper, Rice, Almonds, Cloves, Cinnamond, and the like; by the Cargo is weighed all Gross Commodities, it containing 280 pound English. There is sometimes used a Quintal of 96 pound Averdupois, and by it Drugs are weighed.

The Measure of Length is the Vare, which wants a ½ part of the English Yard. The Liquid Measure for Wine is the Cantar, which is about 3 Gallons English, and the dry Measure for Corn is called the Chaffise, and is near 3 Bushel English.

The Customs for the most part are rated at 11 Deniers *per centum* Livers, and is payable at 8 Deniers to the Duana and 3 Deniers to the Sisa, payed as well by the Buyer as Seller as often as Goods are bought, sold, or bartered; for so that the Buyer and Seller pay between them 9 *per cent.* And thus leaving *Alicant*, I return to take a View of *Madrid*, Accounted the Principal City of *Spain*.

CHAP. LX.

A View of Madrid, *of the Trade, Coyns, Weights, and Measures thereof.*

MAdrid is Situate in the Provinces of *Castill*, and of late become famous, for being the place where for the most part the Spanish Court resides; and in it the Monies that are disperſed over *Spain* have their Original. This City abounds with all manner of Commodities, that either *Spain*, *India*, *Barbary*, *Arabia*, *Persia*, *Egypt* or other Countries afford; as Spices, Gold, Silks, Drugs, Stuffs, Jewels, Drugs, and the like. The Native Commodities of this Province are Honey, Allum, Wine, Oyl, Fruits, Salt, *&c.*

The Measures and Weights are those common throughout *Spain*, but by Reason all the Coyns of the Kingdom Center here, I think it not amiss to set down their Names and true values.

1. The Ducat of *Castil* is worth 375 Maruedies.

2. The Castiliano 485 Maruedies.

3. The

3. The Florin of *Castile* is worth 265 Maruedies or near 4 Shillings Sterling.

4. The Ducat Count or Quento of Maruedies is a Million.

5. The Count or Quento of Maruedies is Ducats 2666 $\frac{2}{3}$ and at *Dobra* is accounted worth 2739 $\frac{1}{3}$ Dobras, the which according to computation amounts to 733 pound 6 Shillings 8 pence Sterling.

6. The Ryal Single of *Castile* is worth 34 Maruedies or 6 pence Sterling.

7. The Quento of *Mar* is worth 3258 Ryals and 3 Maruedies.

8. The Crown of *Castile* is worth 323 Maruedies.

9. The Ducat of *Spain* is 5 Shillings 6 pence of our money, the Ryal is 6 pence and the Maruedie about the bigneſs of one of our Farthings.

In this City when they give money upon Exchange, they commonly agree to be repayed in Ducats of Gold, or to the ſame value in Gold or Silver, for the moſt part by Weight to prevent the taking baſe money, with which *Spain* abounds, ſo that ſhould they not take this courſe, they would often loſe 4 or 5 *per cent.*

In this Province are yearly 4 Fairs or

great Marts, *viz.* at *Medina Del Campo* which lasts 50 days, at *Medina de Rioſecco* which lasts 30 days, at *Medina del Campo* again which lasts 50 days, and lastly at *Villa Lyon* which lasts 20 days.

These Fairs, *viz.* the 3 first are Fairs of Exchange: And when they make payments they make them in Banco not saying forth, and they are to remit in Ducats *de Oro*, *in Oro Largo* and forth of Banco, and when they agree forth of Banco, and for ready money there is got 1 *per cent.* and when they agree for Ducats of Gold or the worth of them, it is understood that the worth if the payment be not payed in Ducats, is to be payed in Maruedies at 375 to the Ducat. And thus much for *Spain* and the Trade thereof. And now I shall take a View of the Trade of the Kingdom of *Portugal* in her chief City, *viz.* *Liſbon* one of the 3 chief Scales of *Europe.*

CHAP

CHAP. LXI.

A View of Lisbon, *the* Metropolis *of* Portugal, *of the Trade, Growth, Weights, Measues, Coyns, and Customs thereof.*

Lisbon is the *Metropolis* of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, commodiously Seated upon the Banks of the River *Tagus*, the City and Suburbs being 10 Miles in compass, and not imagined to contain less then 38000. Families, Beautifyed with 67 Towers placed upon the Walls and 22 Gates; all the Houses being Built Magnificent, and indeed the People given to great Industry, but especially to Navigation, as appears by the many Discoveries they have made; they being the first that Discovered the Eastern Tract even to the *Indias*, and there by Trade and force got Footing, and shewed the way to *England* and *Holland*; who have now brought it to perfection, even to the great Inriching either Nation, and of all the Commodities brought from *India*, and other parts of the World by the *Portugals*, this City is the Scale, for

hither come yearly the Spices of *Arabia*, the *Silks* of *Persia*, the rich Commodities of *China*, and the Gold, Silver, precious Stones, and Spices of *India*; and especially Pearls, the Fishery thereof remaining for the most part in the right of the King of *Portugal*, which being brought to *Lisbon*, and afterwards dispersed throughout *Europe*. To this City Flows the Trade of the whole Kingdom and also that of *Spain*; from which Kingdom it is now separated as formerly.

The Weights of this City, and consequently of the whole Kingdom are Principally the small and the great Cantars, the Latter of which is divided into 4 Roves, and each Rove contains 32 Reals which is 128 pounds, at 14 Ounces *per* pound, and of *Florence* Weight is computed 149 pound, their small Quintar for Pepper and Ginger is between 110 and 112 pound English, the Rove or Quartern being 27½ and sometimes 27¾ pound, but the great Quintal is 15 or 16 *per cent.* more than our 112 pound.

The Quintar commonly called the King's Quintar used in his Contractation House for weighing the Spices and Drugs of *India* is 114 pound *English*, and the great Cantar of *Lisbon* is mostly computed 130 pound English, *&c.*

The

The Measures of length used in this City are the Coueda, which is the third part of an English Yard, and the Ware which wants but a Nale of an English Ell; by the former they Measure Woollen Cloaths, *&c.* and by the latter Linnen, *&c.*

The Concave Measures of *Lisbon* is the Alquire, 3 of which are found to make an English Bushel, and 5 a Spanish Hannep. They have an other Measure by which they meet their Salt called Muy, which is 60 Alquires, and 2 Muys and 15 Alquires are a Tunn *Bristol* Water Measure.

The Custom inward is 23 *per cent.* that is, to the *Dechima* 10, to the *Sisa* 10, and to the *Consolado* 3, and outward Merchants pay only 3.

The Coyns are the Croisado of Gold, computed to be worth 400 Reas. The Ducat of *Portugal* which is ten Reals and accounted 5 Shillings Sterling or the Croisado. The Ryal which is 40 Reas and accounted 6 pence Sterling. The Golden Mirle which is worth 1000. Reas and accounted 2 ½ Ducats, the Ducat is 2 ½ Ryals or 15 pence Sterling. The Vintin which is 20 Reas or 3 pence Sterling, the single Ryal of *Spain* which is 2 Vintines; there are likewise the Coyns of *Spain* pas-

sable in this City, but seeing they are not the proper Coyns of *Portugal*, I shall pass them over as having already mentioned them in the Description of the Trade of that Kingdom. And now leaving *Portugal*, I shall pass into the Kingdom of *France*, and in viewing the Trade of some Cities thereof, give a Summary account of the whole Kingdoms Commerce, both Inland and by Navigation.

CHAP. LXII.

A View of France, *the Provinces, Trade, Customs, Weights, Measures, and Currant Coyns, reduced into the view of the Principal Trading Cities of that Kingdom.*

France is a large and Fertile part of *Europe*, bounded on the North with the Brittish Ocean, on the West with the *Aquitanian* Sea, on the South with the *Mediterranian*, and on the East with the *Pirenean* Hills and River *Rhine*; and is divided into several Provinces, the Trade of which I shall instance in these following Cities, *viz.*

viz. *Burdeaux*, *Rouen*, *Paris*, *Lyons*, and *Marſelia*, of theſe in order.

Burdeaux is Situate on the Banks of *Geronde*, being the Principal City of the Province of *Aquitain*; and is placed in a very Fruitful Soil, eſpecially for Wines: The Principal Vineyards of *France* being accounted in its Neighbourhood; of the Grapes therein growing, are made Whitewines and Claret in abundance; and of late all Palled Wines and ſuch as otherwiſe are foul & not Merchantable, they Limbeck off into Brandies, which for the moſt part is vended in *England*, and *Holland*. They have likewiſe ſeveral Vineyards yielding Grapes that make Sweet-Wines, commonly called high Country Wines, the which leſt it ſhould hinder the Sail of the other, they prohibit to be ſold in their City till Chriſtmaſs day; when the high Country Merchants bring it in, and ſell it to Strangers there reſident; and ſuch is the Cuſtom of the place, that that Veſſel or Lighter that firſt ſets her Head on Shoar, is accounted free from Impoſt or Cuſtom, yet muſt in lieu thereof for that day give Wine on Free-coſt, to ſuch as come on Board to Drink it. To this City it is that our Engliſh Merchants Trade, and from whence they yearly bring 20000 Tuns of Whitewine,

Claret Sweet, and Brandy Wines in times when no prohibition is layed, this City formerly for many Years having been Engliſh; there are found great quantities of Prunes of the Neighbouring growth, and ſome other Commodities, tho theſe are the chief, and to this place monies are remitted, for which moſtly the Inhabitants Trade not as in other places of Traffick, freely bartering Goods for Goods. Their Accounts are kept for the moſt part in Livers, Sold's, and Denies; as indeed throughout the Kingdom. Their Weight is the pound, 100 of which are reckoned a Quintar, or 110 Engliſh, 90 ½ pound being 100 pound Engliſh. Their Meaſure of length is an Auln accounted 42 Engliſh Inches, their Wines are computed by Hogs-Heads and Tearces, *viz.* Claret and White-wines, and their Brandy by Punchings of no certain Gauge.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXIII.

A View of Rouen, *and the Trade thereof.*

ROUEN is the Principal City of *Normandy*, being the Parliamentary Seat of that Province, and is Seated on the Banks of the River *Sein*; all its Territories being Fertile, and it abounding with rich Merchandise, as well of other Nations as the Growth of the Kingdom of *France*, and is visited by most of the Merchants of all the Northern Kingdoms Trading in the Growth of *France*; the place affording of natural Growth and Native Manufactury, fine and coarse Linnens, Buckrams, Paper, Cards, Wine, Stuffs, Combs, *&c.* for which the Inhabitants or such *French* Merchants as send their Commodities thither to be vended, receive of the English Kersies of *Devonshire* and *Yorkshire*, Bays of *Comal*, Cottons of *Wales*, Pepper, Gauls, Yarn, Tinn, Lead, Fish, *&c.* but of late they have got a Custom to Trade for Sterling, many Commodities being allowed at no other Exchange.

Their

Their Accounts are kept in Solds, Livers, and Deniers. As for Weights here is principally found the Kings Beam called the Viconte, which exceeds our long hundred, *viz.* 112 pound 14 *per cent.* ſo that it makes Engliſh, 126 pound, tho ſometimes leſs. Their Meaſure of length is the Auln, accounted 46 Inches or ſomewhat more, by which they Meaſure Woollen, and Linnen Cloath, and in this Meaſure they allow 24 for 20 called the Merchants Auln; this City affords great ſtore of Canvas for the Sails of Ships and ſuch like uſes, which is likewiſe Meaſured by the Auln, and has allowance as aforeſaid, tho not unleſs great quantities are bought. In this City 3 Fairs are yearly held, at 2 whereof Liberty for 15 days is granted to buy and Tranſport all Commodities of the growth Cuſtom-free, provided the Commodities be laden and fallen down the River, to a Place limited within 15 days after, or elſe to pay Cuſtom as at other times, the firſt of which begins the 3d. day of *February* and ends the 18th, the ſecond begins on Whit-Monday and laſteth 15 days, the third begins on the 25 day of *October* and continues 8 days only, and is not Cuſtom-free as the former.

As for the Concave Meaſures they are few,

few, and such as are common throughout *France*, and of which I shall hereafter speak. Therefore in this Chapter I willingly Omit them.

CHAP. LXIV.

A View of Paris, *the* Metropolis *of* France, *and of the Trade, Weights, Measures, Coyns, Customs, exchanges, and Commodities there Vended.*

Paris is the Principal city of *France*, and is accounted 10 Miles in Circumference, being Situate on either side the River *Sein*; that River Gliding smoothly through it, thereby rendering it more Commodious for Traffick; tho through the Sloath of the Inhabitants it is not improved to the advantage it might be, yet here are found Commodities of the growth of the whole Kingdom, as likewise of most Nations tho in no abundance.

The Commodities exported hence are Limens, Paper, Cards, Combs, Stuffs, Thread, Plushes, *&c.* for which they receive

ceive Engliſh Cloath, Stockings, Lead, Tinn, Bays, old Shooes, Silks of *Italy*, and ſome *Indian* Commodities. The Inhabitants are for the moſt part Gentry, and therefore not addicted to Manufacture.

The Weights of *Paris* are the Quintal, which is accounted 100 pound Groſs, but found to make 100 pound of *London* Suttle 2 *per cent.* more or leſs, and is of *Lyons* Weight of 16 Ounces 116 pound, and *Venetian* Sottle 144 pound, 100 Sottle in *Venice* making Sottle of *Paris* Weight but 62; pound of 15 Ounces to the pound, the Cargo or great Quintal of *Paris* is 300 pound of Troy Weight, yet makes in *Florence* 487 pound. The Concave Meaſures for Wine is the Ciſtern, which contains 8 Pints or a *French* Gallon, 96 of which are accounted a Tun.

The Meaſures of length are two, one for Linnen, and the other for Silks, and are much about the length of the vantaged and unvantaged Aulns, but ſeldom uſed in Groſs, by Reaſon in this City Silks, Stuffs, *&c.* are ſold by Weight, which to the buyer is advantageous by Reaſon he cannot be impoſed on with ſlight Silks, and Stuffs, but that what it wants in goodneſs will be made out in Meaſure.

This

This City is the chief Standard of Coyn for the whole Kingdom; therefore in this I shall give a particular account of moſt *French* Coyns currant; firſt the Denire, 2 of which make a Double, and twelve a Sold, and 20 Solds a Liver, by ſome called a Frank, and in theſe three, *viz.* Solds, Deniers, and Livers, the accounts of that Kingdom are for the moſt part kept. There are Peices of 8 Solds, each Piece being the ¼ part of a Silver French Crown, 64 Sold's being accounted a French Crown, and 4 Sold's which is of 3 Livors Turnois Pieces of 21 Solds, 4 Deniers being the ¼ part of the ſaid Crown commonly called Teſtons, and the ½ and ¼ thereof, and as the Quarter Crowns were at firſt raiſed from 15 Solds to 16, and thereby the 60 Solds to 64; ſo in the like proportion, were the *Teſtons* raiſed; the Golden Coyns are the Crown of 3 Livers or 60 Solds, the Crown of the Sun being 3 Livers 16 Sold or 76 Solds, and the Piſtol, each Liver being accounted 12 pence Sterling; there are likewiſe Crowns of 6 Shillings Sterling, but theſe monies, as indeed moſt Forrain Coyns, do riſe and fall according to the Plenty and Scarcity of Silver and Gold, or more properly at the pleaſure of the Prince whoſe proper Coyns they are. As for the Exchanges

changes I ſhall refer them till I come to Treat in Ceneral of the nature of Exchanges.

CHAP: LXV.

A View of Lyons, *and the Trade thereof*, &c.

Lyons was once the famouſeſt Mart of *France*, and a great Scale of Trade, but by Reaſon of its Incommodious Situation, in wanting a Port or Navigable River for great Ships, it has given place to the Haven Towns, yet continues ſome Trade, eſpecially Inland, being Seated on a Fruitful Soil, Fertilized by the Branches of the Rivers *Rhoan* and *Soame*, the chief Manufactory of Silks in the Kingdom of *France* being ſetled in it, which when wrought is ſent through *Europe*, the Inhabitants having Commerce with *Marſelia*, the chief Port for the reſidence of Shipping. Here Exchanges are practiſed, the Bankers or Merchants of *Venetia*, *Florence* and *Naples*, having Factors reſident in *Lyons* for that purpoſe, and hither it is that the

Engliſh

Engliſh Merchants bring Lead, Tinn, Bays, Cony-Skins, *&c.* to Exchange for the growth of the Province; the Accounts are kept as in other parts of the Kingdom. The Coyns currant being the ſame with thoſe of *Paris.*

The Fairs are 4, in which all payments either by Exchange or Merchandiſe are made, and all payments run from 3 Months to 3 Months, it agreed to in a Publick place or Burſe appointed for that purpoſe; the firſt of theſe Fairs begins immediately after the Octaves of Eaſter, the ſecond, the firſt Monday after the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin, the third the day after All Souls, the fourth the day after Epiphany, each continuing 15 days; all Exchange buſineſs is done, and all Bills of Exchange are made and dated in one day, and within 2 days following, they ſettle the rate of Exchange, and by theſe Fairs they limit their payments, and the time allowed in their Bills from hence to *Venice*, *Florence*, and *Rome*, is commonly 30 days, to *Naples* and *Valentia* 25 days; and ſo conſequently according to the diſtance of the place it is payable at, tho agreement be made for longer time it is often granted.

The Weights moſt in uſe is the Kings Beam of the Cuſtom-Houſe, and the 2 Town

Town Beams, the King's Beam is found to be 100 pound the Quintal, and is greater then the largeſt of the Town Beams by 8 *per cent.* and by the Weight thereof all Cuſtoms are Proportioned. This large Town Beam for Groſs Goods is accounted likewiſe 100 pound of 16 Ounces to the pound, the third Weight is known by the name of the pound of Mark, and is only uſed in weighing of Silks containing 100 pound of 15 Ounces, being the leaſt of the three.

The Meaſure of *Lyons* is the Auln which is 46 Engliſh Inches, 7 of them being found to make 9 Engliſh Yards, and 100 pound of *London* Suttle is found to make in *Lyons* 96 ½ pound Silk Weight, and one Liver or pound Sterling of *London* is 10 Livers *Turnois*. And thus much ſhall Suffice for *Lyons* and the Trade thereof.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXVI.

A View of Marſelia, *the Trade, Weights, Meaſures, Coyns, and Cuſtoms thereof.*

Marſelia is a fair Port, and the principal Place of Trade in *Provence*, whither reſort many Merchants; and from which Port the Ships Sail that maintain the Trade with *Turky*, *Barbary*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Flanders*, and *England*, tho indeed not much, the *French* Nation not affecting Navigation, but rather chooſe to improve the growth of their own Country, for which they have brought home to 'em, the Commodities and growth of all Nations. The Exchange that is wanting here, is ſupplyed by the currant and intercourſe of *Lyons*, it being Governed thereby in matters of Trade.

And hither the Engliſh bring Bays, Cloath, Lead, Tinn, Herrings, Pilchards, *Newland*-Fiſh, *African* Hides, Wax, Calves-Skins, Salmons, *&c.* and in Exchange receive Oyls, Wines, Verdigreeſe, Paper, Linnen, and other Manufactures, & at this Port they have free Licence to Tranſport Spaniſh Ryals of

which

which are found in abundance, and by that means preſerve their Trade with *Turky*, and other Places of Traffick in the *Mediterranean*, from whence they bring Silks, and ſome ſpices; but of late have not been ſo venturous as formerly, for fear of the Pirates, by whom they have ſuſtained within a few Years dammages to the value of 3 Millions of Crowns, which has much impaired their Traffick in thoſe parts.

The Accounts here are kept in Deniers, Solds, and Livers, and in Ryals of 8, which ſometimes are Inhaunced to a ¼ part more then their true value.

The Weight is Originally the pound of 16 Ounces, 100 of which make the Quintal, and 3 Quintals the Cargo, the Quintal is found to make Engliſh 88 ½.

The Meaſure of Length is the Cane, which they divide into 8 Palms, which are found to be 2 ½ Engliſh Yards.

The concave Meaſure is the Mine, of which the Sack of *Leghorne* makes 1 ½.

The Cuſtoms outwards are 1 ½ *per cent.* andinwards 3 ½ *per cent.* this is meant of Commodities of the growth of the Country, but if Pepper, Ginger, Indico, and ſuch like Commodities be imported; they pay the Kings Cuſtoms, which are 15 *per cent.* And thus I ſhall conclude the Trade of

France.

France, and proceed to take a View of *Italy* and the Trade thereof.

CHAP. LXVII.

A View of Italy, *and the Trading Cities thereof, together with their Manner of Traffick, Weights, Measures, Coyns*, &c.

Italy is bounded with the *Alps*, the *Ionian*, *Tyrrhenean*, and *Adriatick* Seas, and is exceeding Fertile lying in a Temperate Clime, and is divided into 10 Provinces, *viz.* the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dukedom of *Florence*, the Dukedom of *Millain*, the Dukedom of *Mantua*, the Common-Wealth of *Venice*, the Dukedom of *Urbin*, the Principality of *Parma*, the estate of *Genoa*, the estate of *Luca*, and the *Papacy*. Of the chief City or Town of Trade of each in order.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXVIII.

A View of the City Naples, *and the Trade thereof, together with the Weights, Measures, Coyns, Customs,* &c.

IN Describing the Trade of this City from whence the Kingdom takes its Name, I shall lay down what is found of value or Merchantable throughout the Province.

The City of *Naples* is a fair City and accounted 7 Miles in compass, formerly called *Parthenope*, and is now Governed by a Vice-Roy to the Behoof of the King of *Spain*, and yieldeth divers Mettals brought from adjacent Mines; likewise Saffron, Raw and wrought Silk, Oyls, Anniseed, Brimstone, Argals, Corn, Cattle in abundance and other things of value; for which they receive out of *England* Bays, Says, Serges, Cloath, Lead, Tinn, Herrings, Pilchards, and *Newland*-Fish. There is found likewise the growth of *Spain*, *Portugal*, and many *East-Indian* Commodities, and it was formerly a City of great Traffick. The

Country

Country generally abounds in Mulberry-Trees, and other pleasant Fruit-Trees.

The Weights of this City, and consequently of the whole Kingdom, are the Rotolo and Cantar, 100 of the former making the latter, which is accounted 196 pound English Averdupois Weight, as likewise in *Goetta* they have a Cantar, by which all Gross Commodities are weighed which is reckoned 254 pound of *Leghorn*.

The Measure of Length is the Cane divided into 8 Palms, nine of which Palms make the Auln of *Lyons*, and the Cane is 18½ English Inches.

The Concave Measures of *Naples* are the Salmo and Staio, by which they Measure Oyl, Wine, Corn, &c.

The Customs are for some Commodities 2½, for other 4½ *per cent.* more or less, as the Vice-Roy gives order to these that are appointed to receive them, the King of *Spain* receiving yearly for Customs upon the Oyls of *Gallipoly*, adjacent to this Kingdom one hundred thousand Ducats.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXIX.

A View of the City of Florence, *the Trade thereof, Comprehending the whole Trade of the* Florentine *Dominion.*

THe City of *Florence* gives name to the Provence or Dukedom of *Florence*, and is a very fair City, Seated near the Rivers *Arne* and *Chian*, Beautifyed it is with many ſtately Edifices; and much addicted to Merchandizing; the Duke being accounted the richeſt and chiefeſt Merchant in *Italy*, and is now more commonly known by the Title of great Duke of *Tuſcany*. The Commodities are very rich, the famous Port of *Legborn* being Governed in Trade by this City and *Piſa*. For hence for the moſt part come the Merchandiſe that are there found, as Marble, Rice, Wines, Oyls, Silks Raw, and wrought, Sattins, Taffatas, Velvets, Grograms, Pluſhes, Stuffs of curious Texture, for which they receive of our Merchants, Pepper, Mace, Cloves, Indicoes, Callico, Lead, Tinn, Cloath, Bays, Says, Serges, Perpetuanos, *&c*, the Inhabitants for the

the moſt part being very rich by Reaſon of the great Banks maintained in this City, where is practiſed exchange from all parts.

Their accounts are kept in Livers, Solds, Deniers, 12 Deniers making a Sold, and 20 Solds accounted a Liver, and ſome in Crowns, 7½ Livers making a Crown; they have currant in Trade, the *Florence* Ducat worth 7 Livers, each Liver accounted 9 pence Sterling.

The Weight is the Quintal or 100 pound of 12 Ounces the pound, and is found to make 98 pound Engliſh. The Meaſure of Length is the Brace, 100 of which has been known to make 49 Ells Engliſh, and the Cane which is 4 Braces, but all wrought Silks are here ſold by the pound.

Wine is ſold by the Cogno, which is 10 Barrels, 40 Metadels, 20 Flasks, and each Barrel to weigh 120 pound.

Oyl is ſold by the Orcio, which is a Barrel, and accounted 85 pound Weight, Grain is ſold by the Moggio, which is 24 Staios, each Staio accounted 5 pound, Salt is ſold by a Staio of 72 pound. And thus much ſhall Suffice for *Florence*.

CHAP. LXX.

A View of Millain, *of the Trade, Weights, Measures, Coyns, Customs, and Commodities thereof.*

THe City of *Millan* being the Center of the whole Dukedom, in all respects, I shall only insist upon it.

Then this City is the faireſt of *Lomberdy*, being seven Miles in compass, and Furnished with all Commodities of the growth of the Dukedom, nay of all *Italy*, being now in Subjection to the *Spanish* King; the chief Commodities are Oyl, Wine, Rice, Corn, Raw Silk, which is wrought by the Inhabitants into curious Fabricks, Chambets, Fustians, Gold Thread, and Iron; which are dispersed over all *Italy*, *Savoy*, *France*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, *England*, *&c.*

Their Accounts are kept in Deniers, Solds, and Livers, which are in effect Pence, Shillings, Pounds, *&c.* and their other currant Coyns are the Ducat of Gold, which is worth about 100 Solds of that money, the Crown of Gold of the Sun, which is worth 97 Solds. The *Italian* Gold Crown which is worth 5 Livers. The

The Ducat of Gold of 5 Livers, and 18 Solds is worth 6 Livers Imperial, the Ducat Imperial is esteemed worth 4 Livers. The Ducat of *Millain* or Imperial of 4 Livers is accounted in exchange 101 Solds the Ducat, and sometimes in Merchandise 110, and in way of Trade the Coyns of *Spain*, and *France*, are here Currant.

The Weight used here is the pound, 100 of which make a Quintal, which is accounted 70 pound English.

The Measures of Length are the Braces, one for Cloath, and the other for Silk, the 100 Braces of the last containing 43 Ells of *London*.

The Customs for the most part the same with the other Cities of *Italy*.

CHAP. LXXI.

A View of the Dukedoms of Mantua, *and* Urbin, *and of their Trade, Weights, Meaſures,* &c.

OF the Dukedom of *Mantua*, the City of that Name is the chief, and is a fair and ſtrong Place, on 3 ſides invironed with a wide Lake, through which runneth a Stream or River into the famous River *Poe*, and is ſurrounded with pleaſant Paſtures and Fruitful Gardens, Orchards, and Vineyards; but the Trade as to Merchandiſe, is inconſiderable for want of a Harbour or Haven, for the reception of Shipping; only here are found ſeveral Fabricks of Silk, as Taffatas, Sattins, *&c.* alſo Watered Chamblets; the Accounts are kept as in *Millain*, and their money much the ſame unleſs the Ducatoon which is 115 Solds of *Millain*.

The Weights of *Mantua* are the Peſo, which is 25 pound, and the Quintal which is 100 pound, making Engliſh 71 pound Averdupois.

The

The City of *Urbin* from which the Dukedom takes its Name, is Seated under the *Appennine* Hills, and has 2 famous Sea-Ports, *viz. Piſauro*, and *Fano*, where formerly our Merchants held conſiderable Commerce, but of late it is decayed, yet ſome Trade is ſtill held there, eſpecially by ſuch as go Trading Voyages; who there find the growth of moſt Parts of *Italy*, for which they exchange Cloath, Tinn, Spices, and ſome Drugs. Their Accounts are kept in Deniers, Solds, and Livers, and the reſt of the Coyns thoſe for the moſt part currant throughout *Italy*.

The Weights are the pound, and the Quintal, 100 of the former making the latter, and is found to be 77 pound of *London* Averdupois. The Meaſures of length are the Braces, one for Cloath, and the other for Silk, 94 of the former making 100 of *Venice*, but the *Venice* Brace for Silk renders the *Urbin* Brace for Silk 102 or 103, *&c.*

CHAP. LXXII.

A View of the Common-Wealth of Venice, *and of the Trade, Weights, Measures, Customs, Coyns* &c.

THe City of *Venice* gives Name to the Territories, and has been and yet is famous for Trade by Navigation, being so Commodiously Seated for the reception of Shipping, that nothing can be more; as thus, it is Seated at the bottom of the Adriatick Sea or *Venetian* Gulph, upon 72 Islands 5 Miles distant from the main Land, and is defended against the rage of the Sea by a Bank of 20 Leagues, through which are cut several passages for Boats, but no Ships are capable of passing but at *Malamecco*, the mouth of which is guarded with strong Castles; and at the Castles of *Lio*, the Sea runs through most of the Streets, so that the commerce is held by Boats and Bridges, 12000 of the first, and 4000 of the last; and as for the Inhabitants they are naturally addicted to Merchandise, and once made their City the Store-House of the

the Commodities of *India*, *Perſia*, *Arabia*, *Egypt*, and *Greece*, being both Politick and Powerful at Sea, ſo that for thoſe Commodities, moſt *European* Merchants Traded thither as the Principal Mart of the World, bnt of late the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Portugals* have found the way to purchaſe them at the firſt hand, and by that means much impaired the Traffick of that Common-Wealth, yet ſtill they have Factories at *Aleppo*, *Conſtantinople*, and *Alexandria*, and Trade in Silk, Spices, Drugs, *&c.* but the chief Commodities found here are Cloaths of Gold and Silver, Wine, Oyl, Woollen Cloath, Paper, Anniſeeds, Agal, Looking-Glaſſes, Drinking-Glaſſes, and Quick-Silver, for which the Engliſh Merchants Trading thither, exchange Bays, Furs, Perpetuanos, Lead, Tinn, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger, Serges, Says, Woollen Cloath, Herring, Pilchards, Salmond, and *Newland* Fiſh, Indico, *&c.* and ſerves for a Mart to *Auſtria* and upper *Germany*.

The Weights of *Venetia* are 4, the firſt and greateſt is called the pound Groſs, and 100 pound with which they weigh Wool, Braſs, Iron, Copper, Fleſh, Fiſh, and other Groſs Commodities. The ſecond is the Golden Weight in uſe for weighing Gold,

Silver, Precious Stones and Pearls only, and is called the Mark consisting of 8 Ounces, and each Ounce of 144 Cariots; the third is applyed to the Weight only of Gold and Silver Thread; the fourth is the pound Suttle, with which are weighed Silks, Drugs, Spices, Cottons, Cotton-Yarn, *viz.* by the 100 Weight composed of the Suttle pound, 100 pound Gross being of this Suttle pound 158 pound, and so on Proportionablely; but in Gold and Silver Thread 100 pound Gross is Suttle, but 116 pound 8 Ounces, the Mark of Gold 8 Ounces, and from these our English Traders have derived their Weight commonly called *Venice* Weight, 100 pounds of *Venice* Suttle make of *London* Weight 64 pound, and Gross 106 pound.

The Liquid Measures for Wine are the Amphora, the Bigonsa, the Quart, the Sachio and Lyre, *viz.* the Bigonsa 4 of them make the Amphora, and each Bigonsa is 4 Quarts, and 1 Quart is 4 Sachi, each Sachi being 4 Lyras, and each Lyra a pound Weight, tho in Gross the lesser Measures hold not out; as for Oyl it is sold both by Weight and Measure, the Weight is called the Staliero, and the Measure the Miaro, and is 40 Mire which is Gross Weight, 120 pound, one Mire by Weight is 30 pound 3 Ounces,

and

and by Measure 25 pound. Corn is sold by the Staio, each Staio being Gross 132 pound of *Venetian* Weight.

The Accounts are kept several ways according to the Pleasure of the Merchant, as sometimes in Ducats, and Grosses, accounting 6 Livers, and 4 Solds to a Ducat or 24 Grosses, others again in Solds and Grosses.

As for their Exchanges, to their great advantage in way of Trade, they make a difference between their money payed for Merchandise, and that returnable upon Bills, the disproportion being between 20 and 21 *per cent.* their Customs are Extraordinary, especially upon the English Trading to *Zant* for Currans, which is in Subjection to that Seignory, both upon Goods imported and exported, the which has caused the decay of Trade, and was the main Reason of removing the Scale of Trade to *Leghorn*, a place no ways so Commodious nor abounding in Commodities of the Native growth.

CHAP. LXXIII.

A View of the Principality of Parma, *and of the Trade, Weights, Measures, Customs,* &c.

Parma the chief City of this Principality gives it a Name, and is a pleasant City abounding with all the Commodities of *Italy*, as Silks, Stuffs, Oyl, Wine, Copper, Rice, Corn, *&c.* and as for the Weight used in the City, it is the pound of 22 Ounces, 100 of which make about 60 Suttle English. The Measure of length is the Brace, concording with the Brace of *Florence*. The Coyns are Deniers, Livers, and Solds, in which their Accounts are kept. But having thus far proceeded, I shall here take a View of the famous Port of *Leghorn*, and of the Trade thereof.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXIV.

A View of Leghorn, *the Trade, Customs, Weights, Measures, and Coyns,* &c.

LEghorn the Principal Port, and Scale of Trade in the *Mediterranean* Sea, is Situated on a large Plain, and accomodated with a good Harbour for the reception of Shipping, so that almost the whole Scale of Trade is removed from the City of *Venice* thither; it is now a part of the *Florentine* Dominion, having some time past been purchased by the Duke of *Tuscany* for 120000 Ducats of the Genoese, and from him received large Priviledges and Immunities, being inlarged by a new City Builded to the old, and by Reason of the small Customs taken there; it is of a Nest of Pirates, Murtherers, *&c.* who formerly Inhabited it, become famous throughout the World; in this Port the great Duke keeps his Gallies, and here are found all the sorts of Commodities *Italy* yields, the Trade of it being as aforesaid regulated by *Florence* and *Pisa*, and to this Port are brought the Commodities

Commodities of *England*, *Spain*, *France*, *Holland*, *India*, *Arabia*, *Persia*, *Egypt*, and other Countries.

The Accounts of Merchants in *Leghorn*, are kept in Livers, Solds, Deniers, 12 Deniers being a Sold, and 20 Solds a Liver, and their other monies are the same with *Florence*, except Quadrins and Craches, 8 Craches being accounted worth 6 pence Sterling, and of Quadrins 60 to a Liver, tho sometimes a different value is fixed upon the Mony of either place, but it continues not long.

The Weights are the same with *Florence*, *viz.* the pound of 12 Ounce, 100 of which make a Quintal, which is computed to make 75 pound English, and by this they weigh their Gross Commodities. An other Quintal they have of 150 pound, which makes of *London* Weight 113 pound, as also an other of 160 pound making with us 121 pound, by which they weigh Fish, woolls, *&c.* The Kintar of Allum is at *Leghorn* 150 pound, but in *England* found to make but 143½ pound, the Kintar of Sugar 151, the Kintar of Fish 160 pound, and make English Weight proportionably.

The Measures are the Brace and Cane, 4 of the former making one of the latter, each Brace being 23 Inches English, 100

Braces

Braces making 60 Yards or 48 Ells.

The Concave Meaſures for Corn and Salt, are the Stare, the Sack, and the Salmo, 3 of the firſt making one of the ſecond, and 3 ; of the ſecond making one of the third, which is a *London* Quarter; they have a Meaſure likewiſe called a Maggio, which contains 8 Sacks.

The Cuſtom of this Port is, that any Merchant may Land his Goods without paying any Cuſtom, ſo be they are ſold within a Year; but if not, he muſt pay Cuſtom; but if for the better diſpoſal of Commodities, they are ſent into any other part of *Tuſcany*, they muſt pay Cuſtom at *Piſa*.

CHAP. LXXV.

A View of Genoa, *the Weights, Meaſures, Coyns, and Trade thereof.*

THe *Metropolis* of the Republique of *Genoa*, is the City of *Genoa* from whence the *Territories* have Name, and is 8 Miles in compaſs, being Commodiouſly Situate for Commerce, and has been formerly a City of great Trade; but of late the

the Citizens are turned Uſurers, which has put a ſtop to their Navigation, and the Exceſſive Cuſtoms upon Goods imported, deters Merchants from Trading thither to any purpoſe. The Merchantable Wares that are found in this City are Silks, Stuffs, Damasks, Drugs, Wine, Oyl, and ſome Fruits, for which they receive the growth of the Countries, whoſe Merchants Trade thither. Their Accounts eſpecially as to Merchandiſe are kept in Deniers, Solds, and Livers, 12 Deniers being a Sold, and 20 Solds a Liver, which is 16 pence Sterling. Their other Coyns for the moſt part Concord with thoſe of *Florence*.

The Weights are the pound of 12 Ounces, and Quintal, 100 of the former making the latter, which is accounted the Quintal Suttle, the Groſs Quintal being 150 pound, and makes Suttle Weight of *London* 105 pound, and by the Groſs Quintal are ſold Anniſeeds, Honey, Rice, Braſs, Lead, Tinn, Sope, Wools, and other Weighty Commodities.

The Meaſure of Length is the Cane, found to make 9 Palms or 4 Braces of *Florence*, which is uſed in the Meaſuring Stuffs and Silkes, and for Meaſuring of Linnen, the Cane is 10 Palms, 100 of which Palms have rendered 27 Engliſh Yards,

Yards, and consequently one Cane of *Genoa* is 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ Yards English.

Corn is sold by the Mine, each Mine paying Custom 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Solds, and Weighs 270 pound, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ of which are found to be a *Harwich* Quarter.

Oyl is sold by the Barril, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ of which make a *Neapolitan* Butt.

Wine is sold by the Mesorole, 5 of which make a Botta Dimena of *Naples*. All Goods entering the River or Port pay Consolato of the River 6 Denier *per* Liver, which is payed by the Buyer, if a contract be not before made with the seller for the discharge thereof. And thus much for the Republique of *Naples*. *Genoa*.

CHAP. LXXVI.

A View of Luca, *and the Trade thereof.*

Luca is the principal City of the Republique, and is Situate on the River *Serchio*, being 3 Miles in compass, and so adorned with Trees; that such as pass a far

far off think it to ſtand in a Wood. The moſt Merchantable Commodities here found are Silks, as Damasks, Sattins, Taffatas, *&c.* which are here made and ſent to other Cities of *Italy*, and for them have returned the growth of moſt Countries.

Their Accounts are kept in Solds, Deniers, and Livers of *Picoly* as in *Florence*, and their monies for the moſt part the ſame, it having formerly been a City of conſiderable Trade, but now of little note.

The Weights are two, the one the Ballance Weight, by which all Goods are bought and ſold, the other the Weight by which Merchants pay their Cuſtoms, between which there is obſerved 12 *per cent.* difference, the Ballance Weight, the pound containing 12 Ounces, the 100 thereof has been found to make of *Lyons* Weight 72 ½ and the Cuſtomers Weight 81 ½, the Meaſure of length is the Brace, which is 23 Engliſh Inches, 100 Braces of this Place being found to make 50 Engliſh Ells. As for Liquid or Concave Meaſures, they uſe not any in way of Merchandiſe. Therefore I ſhall paſs them over.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXVII.

A View of the Papacy, *and the Trade thereof.*

THe *Papacy* containeth ſeveral ſtately Cities, but none of any conſiderable Trade as for Merchandiſe therefore I ſhall Summ up all in Deſcribing, the Trade of *Rome*, once the Miſtriſs of the World, but now her Splendor is much abated.

Rome is Situate on the Banks of *Tiber*, adorned with 750 Towers placed on her Walls, and is accounted to contain 466000 Families, and in it are found theſe Merchandiſe, *viz.* Corn, Oyl, Wine, Gloves, Allum, Luteſtring, Kid-Skins, and curious Fabricks of Silk, for which they receive from *England* Lead, Tinn, Bays, Says, Stuffs, Pilchards, Herrings, *Newland* Fiſh, Calves-Skins, Salt, Salmon, Tallow, Wax, *&c.* which are for the moſt part Landed at *Civitaveccia*, and from thence carryed up the River *Tiber* in Boats to *Rome*.

The Coyns here and through the *Papacy*, are the ſame that are currant in moſt parts of *Italy*, the Pope having ſo ordained, that his Incomes may be the more.

The

The Accounts are kept in Crowns, Julios, or Paulos, Baiochos, and Quatrins, the Weight is the Quintal or 100 pound which makes 80 pound Engliſh, tho ſometimes they weigh by a Quintal of 160 pound, and 150 pound, according to the fineneſs or Groſneſs of the Commodity.

Their Meaſures of Length are 2, one for Linnen and the other for Woollen, the one a Brace, and the other the Cane, 30 Canes making 100 Braces. Corn is ſold by the Rugio, which is $\frac{7}{11}$ Mine of *Genoa*. And thus much ſhall ſuffice for *Rome*, and indeed for all *Italy*, from whence I muſt paſs into *Flanders* and take a View of the Trade thereof.

CHAP. LXXVIII.

A View of the Trade of Flanders, *and* Holland, *of the Weights, Meaſures, Coyns, Cuſtoms, Commodities, and Traffick of them, reduced into the View of* Antwerp *and* Amſterdam.

THo *Flanders* and the *Netherlands* are divided into 17 Provinces, *viz.* 4 Dukedoms,

Dukedoms, as *Limburg*, *Luxemburg*, *Gelderland*, and *Brabant*, 1 Marquisat, 7 Earldoms, as *Artois*, *Flanders*, *Hanault*, *Nemurs*, *Zutphen*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*, 5 Borronies, as *Westfriezland*, *Utretch*, *Overyssel*, *Machlin*, and *Groving*; yet the Trade of all these may conveniently be reduced into what is found in *Antwerp* and *Amsterdam*, the one famous for having formerly been the chief Scale of *Europe*, and the other for the present commerce held there. Of these in order.

Antwerp is Situate upon the River *Scheld*, that River sending forth eight Channels to Water the City by running through her Streets, and has been formerly accounted a great Scale of Trade, insomuch that all *European* Merchants brought their Commodities thither to vend, the acquirement of which Trade was principally by the means following, first by Reason of 2 free Marts, yearly holden for 45 days, in which no Person Trading there could be Arrested in his Goods or Person for Debt or otherwise, secondly by Reason the *Portugals* discovering the *East Indias Anno* 1500. diverted the course of Trade driven by the *Venetians* from *Alexandria*, and the Red-Sea to *Lisbon*; and so kept a Factory at *Antwerp*, and exposed to Sail all *Indian* Commodities

Commodities which drew moſt of the Trading Nations of *Europe* to Trade thither, exhauſting the Trade of *Bruges* where the Engliſh Merchants Adventurers before reſided; the third and laſt cauſe was the Wars between *Charles* the fifth Emperor, and the *French*, which obliged the Nobility, and Gentry for ſafety to remove their Families thither, who afterwards being taken with the pleaſantneſs of the place would not remove, but Built them ſtately Houſes, and made that City for the moſt part the Place of their reſidence.

The cauſe of the decay of Trade in the City of *Antwerp*, was the Wars with *Spain*, in which Merchants were Pillaged, their Ships taken, *&c.* the Abridgement of Priviledges, and the Trade which the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* found in the *Eaſt-Indies*, bringing home in their own Bottoms, what before they were obliged to the *Portugals* for; but as it is at this Day, a pretty Trade is driven in the City, moſt of the Neighbouring Countries bringing in their Growth and Manufacture.

The Commodities found in *Antwerp*, are Wines, Silks, Arras-Hangings, Spices, Drugs, Fruit, ſtore of Corn, Woollen Cloath, ſome Oyl, and the like; brought out of its

its Neighbourhood, and the Adjacent Provinces.

The Accounts of *Antwerp* are kept in Livers, Solds, and Deniers, which they reckon Pounds, Shillings, Pence, 12 Deniers making a Sold, and 20 Solds a Liver or pound Flemiſh, tho worth no more then 12 Shillings Sterling, or as they compute it 240 Groſſes, 12 Groſſes being a Sold, and according to theſe Values on Coyn they make their Exchanges. The other currant Coyns are Doits, 4 of which make a Stiver, and 10 Stivers make 1 Shilling Sterling. 2 Blanks make a Stiver, and half 6 Stivers make the Flemiſh Shilling, 28 Stivers make a Guilder, which is 3 Shillings 4 pence Flemiſh, ſo that 100 pound Flemiſh is found to make but 50 pound Engliſh, *&c.*

The Weight is the pound of 16 Ounces, 100 of which pounds make their Quintar, and the Quintar found to be 104 pound Engliſh. So that from this allowance or over Weight, many imagine that the Tret of *London* had its Original.

The Meaſure of length is the Ell, 100 of which are found to make 60 *London* Ells in the Meaſure of Linnen Cloath. They have likewiſe an Ell for Meaſuring of Silk, which is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the 100 leſs then the Cloath Ell.

Beer

Beer is sold by the Barrel, which in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, is accounted 54 Stops, each Stop being 2 Quarts English.

Their Corn they sell by the Vertules 23 ½ of which are a Last of *Amsterdam*, and 10 ½ Quarters *London* Measure.

Wine is sold by the Ame, the Stop and the Butt, 1 Ame making 50 Stops, and one Stop 6 pound, so that the Butt is 300 Stops or 6 Ames, the Wine Stop being accounted 3 ½ Quarts of *London* Wine Measure.

The Exchanges are very great, by Reason most of the Bills of *Spain* are drawn upon the Merchants and Traders of *Antwerp*, for the disbursement of money, for the maintainance of the Army, that is for the most part kept on Foot in the Provinces.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXIX.

A View of the City of Amſterdam *and of the Trade, Coyns, Weights and Meaſures thereof.*

Amſterdam is a fair City, and Seated on the River *Tay*, which on the North ſide of it Flows like a large Sea, when on the South the River *Anſter* running through 3 Lakes, enters its Streets and falleth into the River *Tay* aforeſaid.

And by the addition of a new City to the old, it is become Commodious and ſtrong; and by the advantage of the River paſſing through all Land-carriage is ſaved, the Boats in the 5 Principal Streets coming up to the Doors, eſpecially where the Merchants Ware-Houſes are. The Inhabitants are generally Prompt to Navigation, and have ſo improved themſelves thereby, that moſt of the Citizens are Merchants, and have Veſſels of their own, or venture in other Veſſels, wholly relying upon the advantage that Accrues by Trading in forrain Countries, as wanting Land to improve their Stock at home, ſo that

of

of late it has been obſerved they put out their Money to Intereſt in *England* and *France*, to more conſiderable intereſt then it will allow in their own Country; 4 or 5 *per cent.* being great intereſt there, which is ſo ordered that by ſuch means, People may be the willinger to venture in way of Trade by Merchandiſe, which returns them for the moſt part 50 *per cent.* and all charges pay'd.

The Commodities found in *Amſterdam*, as Silks, Cloath, Woollen, and Linnen, Stuffs, Drugs of all ſorts, Spices, Dies, Oyls, Allum, Brimſtone, Gold and Silver-Thread, Wines, and indeed all ſorts of Commodities that are found of any uſe in the known World, but the chief Commodities that the Country affords, which may properly be called the Growth or Manufacture, are Cattle, Butter, Cheeſe, Flax, Corn, Linnen Cloath, Coarſe Woollen Cloaths, Tapeſtry, Pictures, and all ſorts of Fiſh, but eſpecially Herrings, of which they make an Extraordinary advantage, imploying in the Seaſon for that Fiſhery 6000 Perſons.

The Weight commonly uſed in *Amſterdam* is the pound of 16 Ounces, 100 of which make 107 of *Antwerp*, and of *London* 110.

The

The Meaſure of length is the Ell, 134 of which make 100 Yards of *London*, or 100 *London* Ells make 167 ½ Ells of *Amſterdam*.

Their Concave Meaſures are for Corn, the Laſt, the Barrel, the Muyden, the Sack, the Archeteling, and the Sheple; as thus, 24 Barrels make the Laſt, each Barrel containing 1 ⅛ Muydens, a Muyden containing 1 ⅛ Sacks, each Sack being 3 Archetelings or 3 ⅓ Shepels 108 Shepels, making the Laſt.

The Meaſures for Wine, Oyl, Beer, and other Liquids, are for the moſt part the ſame with thoſe of *England*; and therefore I ſhall paſs them over.

The Coyns in which the Accounts are kept, are the ſame with *Antwerp*, *viz.* Livers, Solds, and Deniers, the Liver or Pound Flemiſh being 12 Shillings Sterling, 6 Florins make the Flemiſh pound at 20 Stivers *per* Florin, ſo that 120 Stivers are the Flemiſh pound or 12 Shillings Engliſh, 5 Stivers being 6 pence Sterling or 5 Solds Turnois, a Groſs is 6 Deniers, a Carolus Gulden is 20 Stivers or 2 Shillings Sterling, or 2 Sols Turnois. And beſides theſe all the currant Coyns of *Europe* paſs here according to their true value, as they again may be payed for Mer-

chandiſe to the Merchants of the Countries, to which they are proper. And thus much for *Antwerp* and *Amſterdam*, as alſo for all the Provinces and Cities of the *Netherlands*, the Trade of which being included in what I have lay'd down; ſo that from hence I ſhall paſs into *Germany*, to take a View of that large Empire, the Trade of which I reduce into a few heads, or deliver it in the Deſcription of the Trade of the Principal Cities.

CHAP. LXXX.

A View of Germany, *its Provinces, and the Trade thereof.*

HAving thus far proceeded, as I hope, to the content of the Reader, I ſhall Survey the Empire of *Germany*, which is bounded on the North with *Denmark* and the *Daniſh* Seas, on the Eaſt with *Pruſia*, *Poland*, and *Hungary*, on the South with the *Alps*, and on the Weſt with *France* and *Belgium*, and abounds in Silver Mines, Copper, Lead, Tinn, Iron, Corn, Wine, Allum, Quick-Silver, Linnen, Woollen, Silks, Stuffs, Cattle, Corn, and other Commodities

dities all of its own Growth and Manufacture.

The Cities and Towns of the Empire, may by good Right be divided into 3 parts, as first the Hanſ-Towns, which enjoy large Privileges and Immunities, and are computed to be about 70, which for the moſt par are accommodated with Navigable Rivers, and abound in rich Manufactures. Secondly thoſe called the Imperial Cities, which are imputed free Cities, by Reaſon of their great Priviledges, above the reſt in Coyning money, barring any acknowledgement of Subjection unleſs to the Emperor, whom they only do acknowledge for their Protector, and in lieu of it pay an annual Tribute, being 60 odd in number. And thirdly thoſe that are under the Subjection of the Electoral Princes, which are commonly called Principalities.

The Rivers by which theſe Towns for the moſt part are inriched are 4, *viz.* the *Danube* which running 1500 Miles receives about 58 Navigable Rivers, and at laſt diſimbogues it ſelf into the *Euxine* or Black-Sea. The River *Rhine* which after paſſing through *Germany*, and *Belgia* for 800 Miles falls into the *German* Ocean, the River *Albis* which is large and Navigable for near 400 Miles, and the River *Odera*, which paſſing

300 Miles through the Country falleth into the *Baltick* Sea.

There are likewiſe ſeveral other Rivers of note, that greatly contribute to the Fertilizing the Country, but theſe being the chief, I ſhall paſs over the reſt, unleſs the Deſcription of ſome Cities require the mentioning of them.

CHAP. LXXXI.

A View of Strasburg, *and the Trade thereof.*

Strasburg is an Imperial free City, Seated upon a fair Plain, about a furlong from the River *Rhine*, over which they have lay'd a Bridge, and a Channel cut which conveys Ships and Boats to the City, which is 8 Miles in compaſs, adorned with many ſtately Buildings; and amongſt the reſt a Cathedral, whoſe Steeple is for curious Architect accounted one of the 7 Wonders of the World, and by Reaſon of the Generoſity of the Inhabitants towards Strangers, there is great reſort thither, eſpecially of *Lutherans*, *Calviniſts*, *&c.* but above all it abounds in Handicrafts or Artizans

tizans who find great incouragement, and by their Labour is the common Stock improved; tho ſince its falling into the Hands of the *French* King, they have not proceeded with ſuch Alacrity as formerly, by Reaſon of the little aſſurance they have of keeping what they acquire by their Labour.

The Commodities Traded for hither are Linnen Cloath, Iron, Diaper, Rheniſh Wine, Copper, Wax, and Hemp, for which they receive out of *England* Tinn, Lead, and Woollen Cloath; out of *Spain* Fruits, Wines, Oyls, Salt, and Wool; and out of *Italy* Silks, both Raw and wrought.

The Weights are two, *viz.* the Groſs and Suttle, where upon Tryal it has been found, that the 100 pound Suttle of *London* has made Incirca 70 in 71 of the Groſs of *Strasburg*, which Groſs Weight is 16 Ounces to the pound, and the Suttle but 12 Ounces, by the latter of which all *Indian* Commodities are weighed, as Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamond, Drugs of all ſorts, Indicoes and rich Dies. The Meaſure of length is the Ell, which is about 38 Engliſh Inches; as for Concave Meaſures they uſe but few, and thoſe the ſame with other Cities of the Empire, of which anon I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak.

The

The currant Coyn is the Bobemico, Groſs, or Blaphace, which is 3 Crutfers, one Crutfer being 2 pence, one penny 2 Hellers, and one Heller 2 Orchines. And in theſe Coyns all the Accounts are kept.

CHAP. LXXXII.

A View of Vienna, *and of the Trade, Weights, Meaſures, Coyns,* &c.

Vienna is one of the faireſt and ſtrongeſt Cities of the Empire, and for the moſt part the Imperial Seat, having on the North of it the River *Danow*; which dividing into 3 Streams cauſes, as it were, an Iſland ere it again unites; and over the Streams are 3 Stone Bridges of 15,29 and 57 Arches, all the Streets are adorned with ſtately Buildings, and in the City many Merchants reſide, who have their Factories in *Venice*, *Florence*, *Genoa*, *&c.* and by that means it abounds in rich Commodities of all Nations, eſpecially Sattins, Damasks, Taffatas, Velvets, Cloath of Gold and Silver, Drugs, Spices, Wool, Lead, Iron, Copper, Flax, Wine, Oyl, Wax, Tallow,

Tallow, Furs, and the like; which is dispersed into the Neighbourhood to supply the Towns and Cities of less note.

The Weight is the pound, which in the Sale of some Commodities is divided into 32 Coets, and in others into 128 Quints, and by some again into 512 Fennings, of this pound 100 makes the Quintar, which in *London* is found to make between 122 and 123 pound.

The Measures of length are 2, one for Linnen, and the other for Woollen, the 100 Yards of *London*, are found to make 103 Ells of *Vienna* Linnen Measure, and of the Woollen Measure 113 Ells.

The Coyns currant are the Rhenis Guilder worth 28 ½ Silver Missens Gross, or 36 ½ *Lubeck* Shillings, 7 ½ of which make one of our Shillings, the Imperial-Doller which is worth 33 *Lubeck* Shillings, the common Guilden worth 28 *Lubeck* Shillings, and the French Crown worth 44 *Lubeck* Shillings, *&c.*

By Reason of the Emperors residing here, there is a great Exchange, which is by Rix Dollars of 8 Shillings Flemish, and by Ducats of Gold of 12 Shillings Flemish.

CHAP. LXXXIII.

A View of Hamburg, *of the Trade, Weights, Measures, Coyns, and Commodities thereof.*

HAmburg is an Imperial City, Seated on a large Plain, and has on the South side the River *Elve*, being Accommodated with a fair Haven, cross which is cast a Chain to hinder Ships from entering without Licence; and on the North-East side, some distance from the Walls of the City runs the River *Alster*, and is adorned with many fair Buildings, fortifyed with strong Walls, Ditches, and Bulwarks. The Trade at present is very considerable, by Reason of the residence of our Merchants there, and the Factories held in other parts, it being the Key as it were of that part of *Germany*, whither the Inland Towns bring their Commodities to vend, as Quick-Silver, Stuffs, Silks, Cloath, Wine, Wax, Cordage, Corn, and the like; most *Italian* Commodities are found here, and great quantities of the Growth of *Spain*, and here the English vend Cloath, Iron, Tinn, Lead, Drugs, Spices, and the like, receiving

receiving for them the Growth and Manufactures of the Empire.

The Weight is the pound, 120 of which are accounted the Quintar, which is divided into 3 parts or denominations, *viz.* the 12 Stone of 10 pound to the Stone, 300 pound are accounted the Skip pound, which is the ſecond, & that which is call'd the third, is 20 Liſpound of 15 pound to the 300, which may be ſaid to be one Quintar of 120 pound, and another of 300 pound.

The Meaſure of length is the Ell, by which all Woollen, Linnen, and Silks are Meaſured, 100 of which are accounted t[o] make in *London* 48 Ells for Linnen, and th[e] 100 Yards of *London* to be 162 or 163 of *Hamburg* Yards. The Concave Meaſure is the *Scheple* 90 of which make the Laſt of Corn in this place, tho 83 are found to do the ſame at *Amſterdam*, or to produce 10 Quarters of *London* Meaſure.

The Merchants exchange for *London* by the pound Sterling, and from all other places upon Rix Dollers of 50 Shillings Lapiſto or 54 Stivers. A Doller is here noted to be worth 3 white pence, each white Penny to be 18 Shillings, each Shilling 12 pence, and each penny two Hellers. And thus much for *Hamburg* and of the Empire.

CHAP. LXXXIV.

A View of Denmark, *and of its Trade, together with the Commodities, Weights, Measures, and Coyns thereof.*

Denmark is bounded on the East with the Baltick Ocean, on the West with the *German* Ocean, on the North with *Sweeden*, and on the South with the *German* Empire; and contains *Cimbrick Chersonese*, the Islands of the Baltick, and part of *Scandia*, which are divided into several Provinces; the which for Brevities sake I shall pass over, and reduce their Trade into the 2 Principal Cities. And of the Islands I shall treat in their order. And first of *Copenhagen*, and the Trade thereof.

Copenhagen is the *Metropolis* of *Denmark*, and the Seat of the *Danish* Kings, for the most part, being Commodiously Seated on the Sea-shore, and provided of a safe and goodly Haven, for the reception of Shipping, being strongly Fortifyed and Beautifyed with a Castle and other stately Edifices, which are for the more part possessed by Merchants that Trade there, for

for the Growth and Manufacture of the Kingdom, which chiefly consists in Hides, Tallow, Fish, Bucks-Skins, Armour of all sorts, Furniture for Shipping, Corn, Cattle and the like; for which they receive Drugs, Spices, Tinn, Lead, Gold, Silver, Silks, Woollen and Linnen Cloaths, *&c.*

The currant Coyn is the Dollar and Shilling, one Danish Shilling making one *Lubeck* Shilling, and 66 Danish Shillings accounted to the Dollar, which is 5 Shillings Sterling.

The Accounts in this City are kept by Merchants, in Marks of 16 Shillings Danish.

The Exchanges are practised by Rix Dollars, to the value as aforesaid.

The Weights and Measures of this Kingdom; I shall Summ up in the next Chapter, by Reason the difference of Weights and Measures in this City, and the rest little or nothing vary.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXXV.

A View of Elſinore, *and the Trade thereof.*

ELſinore is Situate upon the Straight leading to the Sound, and greatly frequented by Seamen; by Reaſon of the Extraordinary paſſage through the Straight, for which every Veſſel pays to the King of *Denmark* a conſiderable Summ for permiſſion, no Ships being otherwiſe capable to paſs by Reaſon of the Caſtles that Guard that paſs on either ſide, *viz. Coronsburg*, and *Elsburg*, the latter being in the Kingdom of *Norway*; on the Eaſt ſide of the Sealand near to *Elſinore*, the King has a Pallace for his Summer Recreation, which has a Proſpect over the Sea, and 'tis reported that this Tole or Duty ariſing upon the paſſing and repaſſing over Ships into the Sound and Baltick, amounts to more then all the Crown Revenues beſides. The Commodities vended here are for the moſt part Fiſh, Cattle, Corn, Oyl, Beer, Cordage, Maſts, Sails, and the like, for fitting out, and revictualling Ships, for which they receive the Growth of *England*, *Holland*, *Germany*,

many, and *France*; the Monies currant here are the same with those of *Copenhagen*.

The Weights are as in *Copenhagen*, and in most parts of the Kingdom, the great and small 100, the former being accounted 120 pound to the 100, and the latter 112 pound, being accounted 12 Stone of 10 pound to the Stone; they have likewise a Skip-pound of 32 Stone of 10 pound the Stone, or 20 Lispound of 16 Mark pound is a Skip-pound, and 20 times pounds 16 are 320 pound.

The Measures of the Kingdom in General are for Length, are the Ells for Woollen, Linnen, and Silks, 160 of which are accounted to make the 100 Ells English. As for Concave Measures they are little in use unless for Corn. The Trade of this Kingdom by Navigation is but small, they seldom Sailing out of their own Seas, or at most, no further then the *German*, *British*, and *Mediterranean* Seas or Oceans. Therefore I shall desist from any further Survey thereof, and pass over the Staight to take a View of the Kingdom of *Norway*, now Subject to the *Danish* Scepter.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXXVI.

A View of the Kingdom of Norway, *and the Trade thereof.*

Norway is bounded on the Weſt and South with the Ocean, and on the Eaſt and North with *Lappia*, and the *Dofrine* Mountains, and abounds in Firr-Trees, which are brought into *England* in abundance and ſerve for Maſts, Boards, and Building Houſes; the other Commodities are Stock-Fiſh, Furs, Train Oyl, Cordage, ſome Roſſen and Sail-Cloaths. The Towns by Reaſon of the coldneſs of the Clime and Dampneſs cauſed by the Sea are but few, the chief being *Nidroſia* and *Bergen*, once a famous Mart, but now reduced to nothing in reſpect of Trade, the Trade that it had having paſſed through ſeveral Cities, is at laſt ſetled in *Amſterdam*, and what Trade does remain is from the Ships that paſs this way to *Moſcovia*.

The Weight moſt in uſe is the pound, 100 of which renders 92 *London* Averdupois Weight, tho of late they have got a Cuſtom to Weigh in a String, which is very

very uncertain, rendering ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs. Their Meaſure of Length and Concave Meaſures, the latter of which is for the moſt part uſed in Meaſuring of Salt, are agreeable to our Yard and Buſhel.

The Commodities vended here are Bays, Says, Linnen, Wine, Spices, Sugars, Gunpowder, Lead, Tinn, Iron, and ſuch like. And thus much may ſuffice for *Norway*, leaving which I ſhall proceed in this Northern Tract, and take a View of *Sweedland*, the Trade of which I ſhall reduce into the Principal City of that Kingdom, *viz*, *Stockholm*.

CHAP. LXXXVII.

A View of Sweedland, *of its Provinces, and Trade reduced into the Trade of the City of* Stockholm.

Sweedland has on the Eaſt *Muſcovia*, on the Weſt the *Dofrine* Hills, on the North the Frozen Ocean, and on the South the *Baltick*, and contains 5 Provinces, *viz*. *Gothland*, *Sweeden*, *Lappia*, *Bodia*, and *Finland*, in the former of which is found *Stockholm*, the

the *Metropolis* of the Kingdom; and Seated in a Watery Marsh in the nature of *Venice*, and is much frequented with Merchants, being for the most part the Regal Seat, so that to it Flow all the Commodities of the Kingdom; which are chiefly Buck-Skins, Goats-Skins, Ox Hides, Barly, Tallow, Malt, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Furs, Lead, Copper, Silver, Iron, Wax, Honey, and the like; and for its advantageous Situation, it is much Traded to, having a Channel capable of receiving Ships of any Burthen; and so well guarded with Castles of Extraordinary Strength, that no Ship can pass in nor out without lieve first obtained; the Buildings are pleasant to behold for their Antiquity and fine Devices; a place being purposely erected in the Principal Street, for the conveniency of Merchants, and the laying up such Commodities, as they either have to vend or have purchased; so that in this City are found the Growths and Manufactures of almost all Nations.

The currant Coyn of this Kingdom is the Dollar, which is divided into 8 Marks, and each Mark into 2 Clippings, each Clipping being accounted 9 Stivers Flemish, and in exchange the Dollar is only used.

The Weight is the pound 116 of which is

is found to make the 100 pound of *London*; they have likewiſe 2 Skip-pounds, the one the proper Skip-pound of *Stockholm*, which is 320 pound of the before mentioned pound, the other is 340 pound and proper to *Dantzick*, Of which in order I ſhall come to Treat.

The Meaſure of Length is the Ell, 166 of which are 100 Yards of *London* Meaſure, ſometimes more ſometimes leſs; for this is the Rule, they take a Piece of Rope, and Meaſure it by the bigneſs of a mans Head, which they call their Ell, ſo that according to the largeneſs or ſmallneſs of the Head, by which they take their Meaſure, the Meaſure is found to conſiſt.

Their Concave Meaſures are of little uſe, unleſs for Corn and Mault, and thoſe are Meaſured by a Loop, 23 of which make a Laſt in *Amſterdam*, and in *London* 10 Quarters. And thus much ſhall Suffice for *Sweeden*, and the Trade thereof.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXXVIII.

A View of Moſcovia, *and the Trade thereof, reduced into the Trade of* Moſco, *the Principal City of that large Dominion.*

Moſcovia is bounded on the Weſt with *Lituania* and *Livonia*, on the Eaſt with *Tartary*, on the North with the Frozen Ocean, and on the South with the *Caſpian* Sea, the *Ottoman* Empire and *Palus Mæotis*, and is Branched with many large and Navigable Rivers, as *Tanais*, *Duino*, *Boriſthenes*, *Onega*, and *Volga*, and is divided into 9 Provinces, as *Novogradia*, *Valadomira*, *Pleſcovia*, *Rheſen*, *Servia*, *Parmia*, *Candoria*, *Petroſa*, and *Moſcovia*; from whence all the Country takes its Name.

Theſe Provinces abound in Corn, Cattle, Furs, Hides, Flax, Hemp, Whales, Greaſe, Canvas, Ropes, Cavier, Tallow, Honey, Wax, Veniſon, Flax, Hemp, and Fiſh. The Trade being begun by the Engliſh about the Year 1575 in general, tho before ſome Veſſels of Private Merchants had Traded thither, and found out the Commodities ſince ſo much ſought after;

ter; and upon the increaſe of Trade in theſe parts, a Society of Merchants in *London*, are incorporated by the Name of *Muſcovia* Merchants, having ſetled a Factory at *Archangel*.

Moſco the *Metropolis* of *Moſcovia*, is Seated on the River *Moſca*, which falls into *Tanais*; this City is reckoned 6 Miles in compaſs, and is for the moſt part the imperial Seat, being much Beautifyed ſince it was Burnt by the *Tartars*, upon their invading the *Moſcovite* Empire; and here the Engliſh Merchants find kind entertainment, unleſs in Troubleſome times, as of late it happened upon the murther of the *Czar*, in which general Calamity many ſuffered in their Goods; but now things are again reduced to a quiet and ſetled condition, ſo that Trade again begins to Floriſh, the Country affording great ſtore of Furs, as Beaver, Otter, Sables, White, Black, Red, and Dun Fox-Skins, with many others of the like nature; which are ſold by the Timber, Weight, or Tale, being highly valued of late by the Natives, who perceiving the deſire Merchants have for them, learn thereby to ſet prices on them accordingly.

The Merchants Accounts are kept here Divers ways, as thoſe of *England* in Rubles

bles and Pence, called by the Natives Muskofkins, 200 of which make a Ruble, which is rated at 2 Rix Dollars, the *Dutch* by Rubles, Grevens, and Muscofkins, 20 pence being accounted to the Greven, and 10 Grevens to the Ruble which is only an Imaginary Coyn.

The currant money is the Capeck worth a Stiver Flemiſh, and ſomething more in value then an Engliſh penny, 10 of which make a Greven, whieh is worth 12 pence Sterling, and the Ruble 10 Shillings Sterling, 3 Capecks is called an Altine, by which name all receipts of Bargain, and contracts are made, 33 Altines and one Capeck making the Ruble.

At *Archangel* there is exchange practiſed, and the price of monies Ruſs as the Plenty or Scarcity will allow, for ſometimes the Rubles in exchange paſs for 11 Shillings 6 pence Sterling, the Receipts being in *Auguſt*, to return in *London* about the latter end of *December*.

The Weight moſt in uſe is the Pood, by which all fine Goods are weighed, as Silk, Beavor, Wool, and the like; but for Groſs Goods they have a Weight called a Berzovet accounted 10 Poods or the Ruſs Ship-pound computed to be 360 pound Averdupois, ſo that all Goods bought by this

this Weight, are accounted to be 10 *per cent.* profit, ſo that many have reckoned the Goods ſo bought to pay the Fraight with over Weight; and all Goods bought by the Pood are reckoned 10 *per cent.* leſs.

The Meaſure of Length is called the Archin, and is accounted 28 Engliſh Inches, ſo that the 100 Archings are ſuppoſed to produce Incirca 78 Yards of *London* Meaſure.

Oyl they ſell by the Barrel, each Barrel being accounted ½ a Hogshead, and Tar by the Hogs-head; as for Concave Meaſures I obſerve, they are but rarely in uſe by way of Trade, by Reaſon of the ſmall quantities of Commodities the Empire affords, that are proper to be Meaſured thereby. Therefore I ſhall put a concluſion to the Trade of *Moſcovy*, and proceed to a View of *Poland*.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXXIX.

A View of the Kingdom of Poland, *together with the Trade, Weights, Measures, and currant Coyns thereof.*

Poland is bounded on the East with *Boristhenes*, on the West with *Vistula*, on the North with the *Baltick* Ocean and *Sinus Trinicus*, and on the South with *Hungary*; and is divided into 10 Provinces, *viz. Lucomia*, *Lituania*, *Volinia*, *Samogita*, *Podolia*, *Russia Nigra*, *Prussia*, *Podlasia*, *Masovia*, and *Poland*; these Provinces are Branched with several Navigable Rivers *Vistula*, *Renben*, *Bog*, *Mimel* and others, and has for its *Metropolis Cracovia*. Into which I shall reduce the Trade of this Kingdom.

Cracovia is the *Metropolis* of *Poland*, Situate on the Banks of the River *Vistula*, which is Navigable for near 400 Miles, being as it were incompassed with distant Mountains, and fortifyed with strong Walls and fair Buildings; being the Seat of the Kings of *Poland*, and is found to produce the Commodities of the whole Kingdom, as Tar, Rosin, Pitch, Hemp, Wax,

Wax, Honey, Barly, Oats, Amber, Tallow, and Hides, which Commodities are ſent up the River; and diſtributed to ſuch Merchants as come to Trade for the Growth of the Kingdom. There are likewiſe found Furs of divers ſorts, ſome Minerals, and the like; for which the Inhabitants receive the Commodities of divers Nations which are brought both by Land and Sea.

The Coyns of this City, and conſequently of the Kingdom, are the Ducat of Gold called the *Polander*; which is accounted 70 Poliſh Groſs. The Silver Guilden which is worth 30 Poliſh Groſhe or 2 Shillings Sterling, a Dollar in *Specie* is worth 4 Poliſh Groſhes, but in all contracts of buying and ſelling, the Doller is accounted 36 Groſhe, a Crietszar is worth 3 Potchanels, 18 Deniers make one Groſhe, a Groſhe of *Poland* or *Bohemia* is worth 7 Whites, 16 Whites make one Ort, 4 Orts make a Dollar, and a Dollar is accounted 4 Shillings 4 pence. The Weight is the pound, 136 of which is accounted the Quintar, which is found in *London* to render 114 pound, and the 100 of *London* yieldeth 120 of *Cracovia*, but the common pound is reduced to a Stone of 40 pound, 10 of the ſaid Stones being accounted the

Ship

Skip-pound. The Measure of Length is the Ell, 20 of which are 10 English Ells, but their Linnen they sell by the Shock, the Shock being 57 ½ English Ells.

And to this City it will not be amiss to add *Elbin*, once a Scale of Merchandise, where the English Merchants had a Factory, being here known by the Name of the Merchants of *Elbin*, but since this City has fallen into the Hands of the King of *Poland*, it has lost the great Trade it had upon the Abridgement of the Liberties and Priviledges it enjoyed, during its being in the possession of the Teutonick Knights, so that now it only is famous for what it has been, and not for what it at present remains, the Trade being dispersed into several Eastland Cities, or Hans Towns, but from *Danzick* especially are brought Soap-Ashes.

The Weights are the Pound and Stone, 40 pound making the Stone, and 40 of those Stones make the Ship-pound, which is 400 pound, and 100 pound of *London* is found to make 120 of *Elbin*. Their Last of Wheat is reckoned to weigh 5200 pound. Their Measure of Length is the Ell, 163 of which make 100 *London* Yards. In this Tract is found *Coninsberg*, *Rhiga*, *Stetin*, *Stralesond*, and *Revel*, from the former of

of which the Amber is brought, as for the reſt they little differ in Commodities and manner of Trade from *Cracovia*: Wherefore for Brevities ſake, I ſhall paſs them over, and take a View of *Hungary* and the Trade thereof, *&c.*

CHAP. XC.

A View of Hungary, *and the adjacent Provinces, and of their Trade, Weights, Meaſures, Coyns, and Commodities of the Growth and Manufacture.*

THe Kingdom of *Hungary* is bounded on the Eaſt with *Tranſilvania* and *Valachia*, on the Weſt with *Auſtria*, on the South with *Sclavonia*, and on the North with *Poland*, and is of it ſelf exceeding Fertile, abounding in Cattle beyond credit, but by Reaſon of the continual Wars with the *Turks*, it ſtanding as the Bulwark of Chriſtendom, no great matter of Trade relating to Merchandiſe is found there; the little that it conſiſts in, is Hides, Tallow, Wax, Honey, Copper, Tinn, Corn, Wool, Fruits, Fiſh, Skins, and ſome Silver Mines, which (ſince the civil Diſenſions cauſed by the continual Ban-

dying of the two parties under pretence of Religion, and the incouragement of thoſe inteſtines Broyls by the Grand-Signeour) have been thrown in many of them, and thereby render uſeleſs *Buda*, and many of the Principal Cities being now in the Hands of the *Turks*, and is ſo Seated upon the River *Danube*, that it hinders the free Commerce by Boats and great Veſſels; that was formerly very advantagious to the *Hungarians*; ſo that leaving its to recover its Trade, by Submiting to its rightful Soveraign the Emperor of *Germany*, and not longer truſt the Flattery of the perfideous Ottomans. I ſhall take a View of *Dacia* and *Sclavonia*.

Dacia, is bounded with the *Euxine*, on the Eaſt, and on the Weſt with *Hungary*, on the North with the *Carpathian* Mountains, and on the South with *Greece*, and is divided into theſe Provinces, *viz. Tranſylvania*, *Moldavia*, *Servia*, *Valachia*, *Ruſſia*, *Boſna*, and *Bulgaria*, all ſubjected to the Grand-Seigniour, and are Branched and Fertilized with theſe Rivers, *viz. Dannbius*, *Alata*, *Salvata*, *Cockle*, and *Morus*, beſides others of leſſer note.

The Commodities found in the ſeveral Provinces are Cattle, Wax, Honey, Butter, Cheeſe, Tallow, Wool, Silk, Cloath, Mines,

Mines, of Gold and Silver, Salt-Pits, Wines; and Mountains of Brimſtone, which Commodities they ſend to *Conſtantinople*, *Aleppo*, and other Marts of the *Turkiſh* Empire, and receive in exchange the Commodities of all Nations, as for Weights and Meaſures, they are rarely in uſe, they ſelling and buying for the moſt part by thoſe of the Marts, whether they reſort with their Commodities; their Coyns are thoſe currant throughout the *Ottoman* Empire. Of which I ſhall come to ſpeak, in the View of *Conſtantinople*.

Sclavonia is bounded on the South with the Adriatick Sea, on the North with *Hungary*, on the Weſt with *Italy* part, and on the Eaſt with the River *Drinus*, and a Line that paſſes from thence to the Sea; and is chiefly divided into 2 parts, *viz.* *Illyria* and *Dalmatia*, the name of the former being lately by the *Turks*, changed into that of *Windiſmark*, the which abounds in Butter, Cheeſe, Cattle, Corn, Oyl, Wine, Hemp, Wool, Wax, Honey, Tallow, Iron, and the like. Of *Dalmatia*, *Rhaguſa* is the Principal City, ſo that I will not be amiſs to reduce the Trade of that Province, which is not Extraordinary into its *Metropolis*.

Rhaguſa formerly called *Epidaurus*, is Seated on the Adriatick Shoar, and was

once a Common-Wealth of great Traffick, and the first in those parts that Furnished out Ships of War of considerable force, with which they awed their Neighbours, and gave Laws in those Seas, but since the *English* and *Dutch* Navigators have turned the currant of Traffick another way, and drained those parts of the Commerce that was wont to Flow in upon them like the Ocean. The Inhabitants are no ways considerable, yet the Commodities of the Province are found there, as Honey, Wax, Horses for War, Hides, Tallow, Silver, and Gold unrefined, some Amber, Corral and the like, but of small value; for which they receive of those English, that make Trading Voyages, *Hampshire* Carsies, and other Coarse Cloath, Lead, Tinn, and such like; and that mostly for provision.

The Coyns in use here is the Gross, 59 of which are accounted a Sultany, or 8 Shillings Sterling.

The Weight is the pound 100 of which make 80 pound English, which is the Quintal of *Rhaguſa*. Their Measure of Length is the Brace, according with the *Venetian* Brace, thus, 100 Braces of *Rhaguſa* of the Cloath Brace, are 120 in *Venice* of the same, and of the Silk Brace 116 of *Venice* make the 100 of *Rhaguſa*. And thus leaving *Hungary*,

gary, *Dacia*, and *Sclavonia*, I shall pass into *Greece*, and take a Survey of the Trade of that once famous Empire.

CHAP. XCI.

A View of Greece *and of the Trade thereof, Comprized in the Trade found at the famous City of* Constantinople, *together with the Weights, Measures, Customs, and Coyns thereof.*

GReece famous for being once Mistriss of the Vniverse, is bounded on the South with the *Ionian* Sea, on the North with the Mountain *Hemus*, on the East with the *Hellispont*, *Ægean* Sea, *Propontis*, and the *Thracian Bosphorus*, and is Fertilized by these considerable Rivers; *viz. Cephius*, *Erigon*, *Alicmon*, *Sirmon*, *Alicus*, and *Nisus*, and is divided into 8 Principal Provinces, *viz. Peloponnesus*, *Achaia*, *Epirus*, *Albania*, *Macedonia*, *Thessalia*, *Migdonia*, and *Thracia*, all of them repleniſhed with Cities of note; but seeing their Trade Centers in *Constantinople*, thither I shall refer it.

The famous City of *Constantinople*, once

the Seat of the Roman Eaſtern Empire, and now of the Ottoman Emperor, for the moſt part is Seated upon a large Stream, that paſſeth from the *Euxine* to the *Mediterranian* Sea, commonly called the Black and White Seas, ſo that by ſuch means Ships from either Sea have a free paſſage, which cauſes a quicker return then otherwiſe could be made, by Reaſon from one part or other the Wine rarely fails: It Fronts likewiſe *Aſia*, receiving moſt of the Commodities by Sea and Land that are found in that large quarter of the World, and ſtands as it were the Bulwark of *Europe*, laſtly founded by *Conſtantine* the great, and made the Seat of the Roman Empire as aforeſaid, being taken after a long Siege by the Turks *Anno* 1453, who ever ſince have poſſeſſed it, it being Builded in a Triangle, having the 2 large Angles Bordering on the Sea, and the other ſtretched into the Land, and is incompaſſed with a Triple Wall, upon which are divers Towers, and the Walls themſelves Guarded by deep Ditches, and Cannons all along the works to the Sea; the Buildings for the moſt part are very ſtately, but eſpecially the Grand-Signeours Pallace, on the point of the Angle, being ſurrounded with a Wall of 3 Miles in compaſs, and

ſtrong

ſtrong works furniſhed with great and ſmall Artiliry.

This City is the common Mart for all Commodities of the Empire, receiving & diſperſing inwards and outwards the growth of each Province: And hither the Merchants of *London* firſt began to Trade *Anno* 1586, and in a ſhort time found ſuch incouragement upon Queen *Elizabeths* ſending an Ambaſſador to mediate on their behalf; that they ſoon obtained to be incorporated by the ſaid Queen, and growing in Trade, were confirmed by King *James*, with an Augmentation of their Priviledges, and then by King *Charles* the firſt, under the Title of the Merchants of *England*, Trading in the *Levant* Seas, or *Levant* Merchants, upon whoſe account a Leiger Ambaſſador remains at *Conſtantinople*, to protect the Companies Factories, and take care that right be done them, who before his departure from *England*, is always approved of by his Majeſty, but himſelf and retinue have their charges defrayed by the Company, which Honourable truſt now remains in the right Honourable the Lord *Shandois*, they have likewiſe ſeveral Conſuls to protect their Factories throughout the Empire, who keep Janizaries, Druggermen or Interpreters, Secretaries, and Miniſters,

with other the like neceſſary attendants in Sallary, being permitted free exerciſe of Religion: And hither it is at preſent that the Engliſh are found the Principal Traders, tho the *Venetians*, *French*, and *Dutch*, by ſundry devices have indeavoured to inſinuate themſelves, into the good opinions of the Turkiſh Merchants; who are accounted 4 kinds, *viz.* the Native *Greek*, the *Turks*, the *Armenians*, and laſtly the *Jews*. The chief Commodities found here are Grograms, Mohairs, Chamlets, *Perſian* Silk, wrought and unwrought Gold, Carpets, Anniſeeds, Cumminſeeds, Cottons, Galls, Pepper, Jndico, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Mace, and Drugs, theſe laſt being the Commodities of the *Eaſt-India's*, are brought cheaper and better from thence, therefore not Traded for by the Engliſh at *Conſtantinople*, but rather carryed by them thither, and exchanged for the Growth of the Empire, as likewiſe Lead, Tinn, Cloath, Furs, as Martins, Cony-Skins, Sables, Titchues, and the like; at the change of every Ambaſſador, the Company make a preſent to the Grand-Signeour, which is levyed by the Company themſelves by way of impoſition, the like are the *French*, and *Dutch* obliged to do upon ſome occaſion, and for the ſupport of their Factories and Ambaſſadors.

The

The Accounts are kept in Dollars and Aſpers, a Dollar being computed 80 Aſpers, tho ſometimes in way of Merchandiſe 100 Aſpers are accounted to the Dollar, and and 120 Aſpers to the Sultany.

The Coyns currant in this City, and conſequently throughout the Empire are the Sultany of Gold, agreeing with the *Venice* Chequin, or is as aforeſaid 120 Aſpers, the *German* Dollar, the Ryal of $\frac{8}{8}$ Spaniſh, currant at 80 Aſpers; the *Lyons* Dollar is currant at 75 Aſpers, the *German* Seſetine at 70 Aſpers, and indeed any Coyn if found good Gold or Silver is currant in *Conſtantinople*, and moſt parts of the Empire; a Policy uſed to procure plenty of Coyn, for the maintainance of the *Janizaries* and others, in pay of all Nations.

The Weights are the Grain, 4 of which make a Quillat, a Dram which is 16 Grains of which all greater Weights are compoſed by Multiplication: as a Yurſdrome is 100 Drams, and found to be 1 pound Sotile of *Venice*, or 72 Mittigals: a Lodero is 176 Drams, or 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces Averdupois: an Oake is 400 Drams accounted 2 pound 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces: 100 Lodero's are accounted 24 Oaks; and compoſe the Quintar of *Conſtantinople*, which has been found to render between 118 and 120 pound Engliſh Suttle.

A Batman is 6 Oaks, or 16 ½ pound Engliſh, by which all Silks are bought, and according to theſe all other Weights of the Empire are regulated.

The Meaſures of Length are the Pico's, which are 3. The firſt for Cloath which is accounted 26 ½ Inches.

The ſecond for Grograms, Chamlet, and ſuch like, containing 24 Inches, ſo that 24 of theſe Pico's are found to make 16 Engliſh Yards. The third is the Linnen Pico, which is the former doubled. To none of theſe is any advantage allowed as in England.

The Concave Meaſure is called the Killow, by which for the moſt part Corn is Meaſured, 8 ½ of which are obſerved to make the *London* Quarter, Wines, Oyls, and almoſt all Liquids are ſold by the Meter, weighing 8 Oaks, and is about ½ of an Engliſh Gallon, as indeed moſt Commodities are ſold by Weight.

The Cuſtoms payed by the *Italians*, *French*, and *Jews*, outward and inward are 5 *per cent.* the *Turks* themſelves pay nothing, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* pay 3 *per cent.* inward, and the like outward, which is payed in Specie, unleſs the Merchant does compound with the Cuſtomer for money; and further it is to be obſerved, that beſides theſe Cuſtoms, there

there is by agreement payed 1 ½ *per cent.* upon all pondrous Commodities, and 1 upon all Measurable Commodities, which is to be defrayed between the buyer and seller, but if a *Turk* be one, his part is remitted, and this is levyed for the Maintainance of a Hospital founded by *Sultan Achmet*, which duties are farmed by an Emine or Farmer call'd the Grand-Seigenors receiver, and are most commonly payed the one half in Aspers, of 80 Aspers to the Dollar, and the other in Sultanies of Gold, or otherwise as the Merchants and Customer can agree. And thus having at large described the Trade of this great City, I shall proceed to take a View of the Islands of note, lying in the *Egean*, *Ionian*, *Mediterranian*, and Adriatick Seas.

CHAP.

CHAP. XCII.

A View of the Islands in the Ionian, Egean, Mediterranean, *and Adriatick Seas; with a Description of the Trade, Weights, Measures, Coyns, and Commodities of the Growth and Manufacture of the most considerable of them.*

THe Islands in these Seas are many, therefore I shall only name those of little note and insist upon the chief.

First then there is found the Island of *Tenedos*, abounding with Wines.

The Isle of *Samothracia*, commodious for the Harbouring Ships.

Lemnos from whence comes that Antidote, called *Terra Sigilata*, or *Terra Lemnos*, then *Scio* or *Chios*, abounding in Trees, from which they distill Mastick, which Commodities the Grand Signeour claims as his right.

Next the famous Island of *Rhodes*, which by Reason of its commodious Situation in the Ocean, is found to be a Place of great resort. In the chief City from which the Island takes name, is a considerable Mart, affording Corn, Wines, Oyls, Rasins, Wax, Honey, Cotton, Cordovants, Cotton Wools, and

and Cotton Yarn, Dimities, Vermilions, Damask, Stuffs, Silks, and the like; being the Commodities of divers Islands in those Seas, and here some Factories are maintained; and the Accounts kept in Aspers of *Turky*, and the other Coyns for the most part the same. The Weight is the Rotolo, 100 of which makes the Quintar or 536 pound English. The Measure of Length is the Cane, which is found to be 84 Inches of English.

The next Island that offers, is the famous Island of *Candia*, which cost the *Turks* so dear a purchase. Therefore I shall not think it amiss to describe its Commodities, Weights, and Measures.

CHAP. XCIII.

A View of the Isle Candia *and other Islands.*

THe Isle of *Candia* is Seated in the Mouth of the *Egean* Sea, and is now in subjection to the Grand-Signeor, being exceeding Fruitful and affords considerable Commodities, as Muskadels, Fine-Sugars, Gums, Honey, Wax, Dates, Oranges, Limons,

mons, Olives, Rasins, Corn, Cattle, Fish, and the like; containing several Cities of note as *Candia*; from whence the Island has its name, *Canea*, *Rhettmio*, *Sittia*, and *Suda*, being a Haven capable of receiving 1000 or 1500 large Vessels, and before the *Venetians* lost it, their Coyns were currant throughout the Island, and their Weights the Quintars Suttle and Gross. The Gross 100 of *Candia* rendering 110 of the like Gross Weight of *Venice*, or 118 English pound, and 100 pound Suttle of *Candia*, 114 pound of *Venice* Suttle, or 76 pound English. The Measures of Length are the Pico's, one for Cloath, another for Silk, and their Measure for Wine called the Mestach; but the *Turks* have since their conquest made some alteration in the Weights, Measures, and Coyns which as yet are not come to my knowledge, I not having been there since the reduction.

In the *Ionian* Sea are also found the Isle of *Cerigo*, abounding with Marble, the *Strophades* or *Strivalia*, the *Cursalari* Islands, and *Corfue*, the last of which abounds in Wax, Honey, Oyl, and Wine, Stuffs, Silk-Fabricks, *&c.* There is likewise found St. *Mairo*, *Ithaca*, *Zeffalonia*, and *Zant*, the 3 latter of which are famous for the Currans found growing there in abundance, and from

from thence disperſed throughout *Europe*, but moſtly ſpent in *England*, wherefore I ſhall ſomewhat inlarge in deſcribing the Trade thereof.

CHAP. XCIV.

A View of Zant, Zeffalonia, and Ithaca, *together with their Trade, Commodities, Weights, Meaſures, Coyns*, &c.

THe Commodities that theſe Iſlands principally afford are Honey, Wax, Oyl, Wine & Currans, being Subject to the Signeory of *Venice*; and hither it is that the Engliſh Trade for Currans, now being of great uſe; and from whence they yearly bring 3000 Tuns or upward, which at firſt they bought for ſmall matters, but the *Venetians* ſeeing that Fruit ſo much coveted, began to inquire into the uſe they were put to, the which when they found, and thereupon imagined the Engliſh could not Subſiſt without them, the better to recover the loſt Trade of *Venice*; that State impoſed a Tax of 5 Ducats upon every 1000 Weight, which is ſince Augmented, notwithſtanding the Cuſtom payed in *England* with

with this Proviſo; that the Currans be laden in a Veſſel that comes purpoſely to lade that Commodity, but if She Landeth her outward Fraight in *Venice* or ; part thereof, and then goeth to Lade at any of theſe Iſlands, the Cuſtoms then are moderated.

For the Growth of theſe Iſlands; the Engliſh Merchants Exchange Cloath, Perpetuano's, Serges, Lead, Tinn, Herrings, *Newland*-Fiſh, and Pilchards, tho the greateſt Trade is for Spaniſh Ryals; all the other money currant amongſt the Iſlanders, being the ſame with that of *Venice*. The Natives keeping their Accounts as in *Venice*, tho Merchants Strangers often keep theirs in Dollars, which are thoſe Ryals of 8 and Gaſſets 80 to the Dollar.

The Weight is the pound of 12 Ounces, 100 of which pounds make the Quintar, and agrees with *Venice*, thus the 100 pound Suttle of *Venice* make but 63 ; pound of theſe Iſlands, and the Groſs hundred of *Venice* renders but the common 100 pound. Currans are bought by the 1000, which 1000 Weight is reckoned to make 1070 pound Engliſh, tho of late by the careleſneſs of the Factors, or defraud of the Iſlanders, it is found much leſs.

The Meaſures of Length are the two Braces

es, the long and the ſhort, the long is for Woollen and Linnen Cloath, and the ſhort for Silks, the former being found 27 Engliſh Inches, and the latter to be 6 in 7 *per cent.* leſſer.

Oyl is ſold by a Meaſure called the Liver, and is computed to weigh 13 pound Engliſh, 10 of which make a Candia, Barrel. Wine is ſold by the Jar 3 ½ of which make the Candia Barrel. Corn they ſell by the Bechelo 3 of which are accounted the Starro, and ſhould weigh 44 pound, *&c.*

The Cuſtoms raiſed upon the Commodities of theſe Iſlands yearly, are between 40 and 50000 Chequins of Gold; which are the Income of the Signory of *Venice.*

The Iſlands found in the Adriatick Sea are *Abſertides*, *Cherſo*, *Vegea*, *Griſſa*, *Leſiva*, *Curſola*, *Braſſia*, *Liſſia*, and *Zara*, which yield Wine, Corn, Oyl, Cattle, and the like; but enjoy at this Day little or no Trade, except *Zara* the chief of them. And therefore I ſhall paſs them over, and enter the *Mediterranean*, to take a View of the Iſlands Seated therein.

CHAP.

CHAP. XCV.

Of the Islands in the Mediterranian *Sea, and the Trade of the Principal of them.*

IN the *Mediterranian* Sea are found these Islands *viz. Sicilia*, *Malta*, *Corsica*, *Sardinia*, *Majorica*, and *Minorica*, of the chief of which in order.

Sicilia is the chief of these Islands, computed 700 Miles in circuit; Fertilized with many Navigable Rivers, and adorned with many fair Cities, and is divided in 3 Provinces as *Vallis-de-Nota*, *Masara*, and *Mona*. In this Island is found the Flaming Mount *Ætna*, and Mount *Hiblia*, in which is found great store of Honey, but for Brevities sake, I shall reduce the Trade of this Island into that of *Messina* the chief Port thereof, which stands opposite to *Regio* in *Calabria*, the Island being divided from *Italy* by a narrow Frith or Channel, commonly called the Fare of *Messina*, and formerly accounted dangerous for Sailors, by Reason of a Rock on the one side, and a Sand on the other, known by the names of *Scylla* and *Charibdis*.

This City for some Years past, has been Garrisoned

Garisoned by the *French*, which put a stop to Inland Commerce, by Reason that the other Cities were in possession of the *Spaniard*, but since their abandoning it, the Trade is again returned, many Merchants of note residing there, and by Reason of its Commodiousness for the reception of Shipping, it has acquired a great Trade, so that hither are brought the Commodities of the whole Island, as Wines, Oyls, Wax, Honey, Saffron, Sugars, Corral, Agates, Pumice, Corn, Cattle, Hides, Skins, Cavear, Tuny Fish, and the like; so that altho *Palermo* is the chief City and residence of the Spanish Vice-Roy, yet this is the chief Scale of Trade.

The Merchants keep their Accounts in Ounces, Tarries, and Grains, one Ounce making 30 Tarries, and 1 Tarry 20 Grains, and by the same they account their money, *viz.* one Ounce or 30 Tarries is 5 Florins or Carlins, 12 Carlins making the Florin, one Tarry is accounted 12 Solds, 6 Deniers, or one Carline, the Carline being 10 Grains or 12 Livers, one Grain is 6 Picholis, and is 7 ½ Dew money of Siciliano, one Pancto is 8 Picholis, and the Ducat of Gold is worth 13 Tarries, and this money is currant throughout the Island.

The Weights of *Messina* are two, *viz.* the

the Groſs Cantar, by which they weigh all manner of Groſs Commodities, the ſmall or Suttle Cantar 10 pound leſs then the former, and is 100 Rotolo's of 30 Ounces, or 2 ½ pound Siciliano pounds, the former having been found to make 196 in 198 pound Engliſh, 20 Peſo's being accounted the Suttle Cantar, and 22 the Groſs Cantar.

The Meaſure of Length is the Cane, divided into 8 Palms or 81 ½ Inches *London* Meaſure.

The Concave Meaſures are the Salmo and Tomelo, 16 of the latter making the former, which is accounted 11 ¼ Staio's of Florence, Oyl is ſold by the Cantar, which is 2 ¾ Barrels Florence, and hath been found to render in Weight 180 pound Engliſh.

The Cuſtom of this place and of the Iſland in general, is for the moſt part 9 and 10 *per cent.* upon all Sollid goods, but Fiſh and other Edible Commodities pay 12 *per cent.* and all Commodities of Weight imported, whether they are ſold or not ſold; pay 3 *per cent.* at *Meſſina*, and removing from Ship to Ship, pays 3 *per cent.* and ſometimes 3 ½, all Merchandiſe conveyed out of the Iſland at the Port of *Meſſina*, pay 6 ½ *per cent.* unleſs when the fair is, and then

then according to a Custom granted, some Commodities pay less then other some, as for instance, Silk pays but 3 *per cent.*

The Islands of *Malta*, *Corsica*, and *Sardinia*, afford store of Oranges, Limons, Citrons, Honey, Wax, Oyls, Figs, Rasins, Wines, Honey, Allum, Box-Wood, Iron, Hides, Cheese, Cattle, and the like; but are not much Traded too. And therefore I shall forbear to describe them further.

Majorica and *Minorica*, the former 300 Miles in circuit, and the latter 250 are Seated in the *Mediterranean*, 9 Miles distant from each other; and abound in Corn, Oyl, Wine, Fruits, Drugs, which are yearly laded for *England* and other Countries; but especially Oyl. Their Monies are for the most part those currant in *Spain*. Their Weights 2, *viz.* the Rotolo and Cantar, 100 of the first making the last called Barbaresco, which there is 117 pound making in *London* 110 pound, they have likewise another Cantar of 104 pound, called the Cantar of *Majorica*, they likewise sell some Commodities by the Cargo, as Pepper Ginger, Cinnamond, Nutmegs, Rice, and the which Cargo is 3 Cargo's, of 104 pound. The Measure of Length is the Cane, found to make 67 in 68 *London* Inches. The The Oyl Measure is the Quartano, 12 of which

which make the Odor, and 212 that of 126 Gallons which is a Tun of Oyl, according to *London* Gauge, and the Customs and other charges are reckoned to 2 pound 7 Shillings 6 Pence *per* Tun.

In this Sea are the Islands of *Yuviſa*, affording ſtore of Salt, as alſo the Iſles *Lipara*, *Promentary*, *Pantcleria*, *Caprea*, *Iſchia*, *Progitue*, *Elba*, *Gages* or *Cales*, with ſome others of ſmaller note, affording Cattle, Corn, Olive, Oyl, Wine, Capars, Caverſe, Oranges, Limons, Citrons, Fiſh, and the like; moſt of them in the poſſeſſion of the *Spaniard*. And thus leaving the *Mediterranian*, I ſhall enter the North Ocean, to take a View of the Iſlands not as yet mentioned in this Treatiſe.

CHAP. XCVI.

A View of Greenland, *and the Whale Fiſhery, with an account of ſeveral Iſlands in the Northern Seas.*

GReenland or *Gronland* is Seated under the Frozen *Zone*; doubtful whither an Iſland or a Continent, by reaſon part of thoſe Seas are not Navigable upon the account of

of the Mountains of Ice that Float therein, and for that none ever yet paſſed over Land to the extent of that diſmal Country; where from the 14 of *October* to the 12 of *February* no Sun appears, but the Moon ſhines as in *England*, and for 3 Months and a half, in Summer time they have no Night, as for humane Inhabitants there are none; yet the Woods and Caves abound with Bears, Foxes, and Dear, and the Voyages the Engliſh make thither, are upon the account of the Whale Fiſhery, Whales in abundance being found in thoſe deep Seas, the Ships ſeting out in *May*, and Arriving in *June* at *Green-Harbour* and *Bell-Sound*. They ſet up their Caldrons Preſſes and other neceſſaries, then put again to Sea, and when they perceive the Whales coming by the riſing of the Water, they ſend out Skiffs with Haſping-Irons and Cables; when the men therein taking their advantage ſtrike the Whales, who no ſooner find themſelves wounded but Plunge to the Bottom, thoſe in the Boat giving them Rope, and by their Sinking know where they will riſe; and give notice to the Ships who ſtand off for fear of being overſet, when they riſe with horrible Bellowing, they make towards the Shore ſpouting Blood and Water; the Reaſon of their ſo doing is,

is to indeavour the rubing out of the Irons upon the Sands, but in vain for then by force of Cables they draw them on shoar, and their cut out their Pulps, of which they make the Oyl, and their Fins, of which our Whalebone is made by drying and preparing; so that sometimes one Whale is found to yield 3 Tuns of Oyl, and half a Tun Weight of Whalebone. Here it was that several Persons were left a whole Winter (the Ship going away during their Hunting up in the Country) and lived in a Hutt upon Bears-Flesh, Venison, Wild-Foxes, Birds, and the Greens or pressings of the Whales, till next year the Ships came again, and fetched them off. For 7 Months all the Seas are Frozen over, and the Country is covered with Mountains of Snow.

In this Tract is *Nova Zembla*, where the Pole is elevated 76 degrees, and whither the *Dutch* yearly resort to Fish for Whales, and such other Fish as yield matter for Oyl. It abounds in Dear, Wild-Foxes, and the like as *Greenland*; and in it likewise not long since several *Dutchmen* were forced to Winter, & suffered great Extremity by Reason of the excessive cold. There are found likewise Sr. *Hugh Willoughby*'s Island, called Queen *Elizabeths* Foreland; likewise *Freez-*

land

land, *Iceland* and others of leſſer note, but by Reaſon of the exceſſive cold, few of them are Inhabited, and the chief Commodities they yield are Ling, Cod, and Fiſh Oyls.

And thus according to my promiſe having taken Survey of the Trade of all the known part of the *Univerſe*, as near as can be gathered from long experience and credible Authority, I ſhall return with Joy to Tread my Native Soil, and there take a View of what yet remains in relation to Trade and Commerce. And firſt I ſhall begin with Exchanges, that one neceſſary part of all Navigational and Inland Commerce.

CHAP. XCVII.

A View of the Practice of Exchanges in General, and the advantage accruing thereby.

THat Exchanges are a Principal part of Merchandiſe, it is moſt certain, and has been ſo found for 200 Years paſt, tho not brought to perfection till of late Days. The places moſt apt for Exchanges are

thoſe where many Merchants of divers Nations reſide; and have frequent meetings in relation to Trade, and Prizes of Commodities, whoſe returns are Subject to great Exchanges, which are ever advantageous to the place where they are Practiſed. Now ſome places there are that have Exchanges in themſelves, yet are compelled to depend upon other places; having only certain times or Fairs appointed by the Cuſtom of Exchangers, in which, or to which Bills of Exchange are either expired, renewed, or dated, one of which is *Placentia*; and indeed all Towns in Countries where there is more then one Exchange eſtabliſhed, the *Metropolis* or Principal Exchange gives Rules, and Rates to the reſt; provided the Coyns be of equal value and goodneſs, nor indeed tho many places have attributed the name of Exchanges, yet that Exchange remains not ſo much in *Eſſe* as in the will of the Merchants, Bankers, and Exchangers, in whoſe Power it is to aſſign the place as they think convenient; and for the moſt part pitch upon Principal places, where their Bills are ſure to have a quick diſpatch. Now there are ſeveral Cities that exchange in one and the ſame Monies, Coyns, and Denominations; as *Naples*, *Lechie*, *Barry*, the two latter included in the former,

Palermo

Palermo, and *Meſſina*, comprehended in *Sicilia*; *Valentia*, *Saragoſa*, and *Barſelona* in *Cattalonia*; *Sevil*, *Alcala*, and *Medina-del-Campo* in *Caſtilia*; *Frankford*, *Colona*, *Noremburg*, and *Auguſta* in *Germany*, with many other of leſs note. But exchange now from a Plain and eaſie Method is reduced to ſo many myſterious Points, that it is extraordinary difficult to underſtand it aright in all places, therefore I ſhall only lay down ſuch Particulars as chiefly concern Engliſh Merchants; and are conducing to the Trade of the Britiſh Empire. The firſt thing then that is to be obſerved, is the true value of the Coyn of the City, or Port where you make your exchange, which is not to be taken according to the value of the Coyn as it is currant, but according to its Weight and fineneſs, and ſo the return may be proportionable; but if Bills are drawn to pay a Merchant reſiding in any place where the Coyn is currant, and he diſpoſes of it for Commodities of the Growth, or Manufacture of the Country, then it matters not how the Coyn has been inhaunced above its true value, by Reaſon it is currant, tho perhaps ſhould the Coyn be carryed into an other Kingdom, it might redound to the loſs of the receiver a third part; and this equallizing Coyns of divers

Nations by Ballance I called a Par, by which all Coyns of Silver or Gold especially, are reduced to an equal value; as for example, *Placentia* exchanges with *London* one Crown of currant money there for 1 Shilling 6 pence ½ *ob.* Sterling, *Lyons* the Crown currant for 2 Shillings 8 pence Sterling, *Rome* exchanges her Ducat 87 ½ pence Sterling, *Genoa* her Crown of Gold at 83 pence Sterling, *Millain* her Crown of Gold 84 pence ½ *ob.* Sterling, *Venice* her Ducat at 60 pence Sterling, *Florence* her Crown at 80 pence, *Luca* her Ducat at 67 pence Sterling, *Naples* her Ducat at 66 ½ pence Sterling, *Lechy* her Ducat at 6 pence Sterling, *Bary* her Ducat at 62 pence Sterling, *Palermo* her Ducat at 78 pence Sterling, *Messina* her Ducat at 72 pence Sterling, *Valentia* her Ducat at 72 ½ pence Sterling, *Saragosa* her Ducat at 73 pence Sterling, *Barselonia* her Ducat at 72 pence Sterling, *Sevil* her Ducat at 72 pence Sterling, *Lisbon* her Ducat at 69 pence Sterling, *Bolonia* her Ducat at 67 pence Sterling, *Bergamo* her Ducaton at 67 pence Sterling, *Frankfort*, *Norenburg*, *Augusta*, and *Viena* (in all which Cities one and the same Coyn is currant) Exchange their Florin at 50 pence Sterling; all these Cities and Towns *London* exchanges within broken numbers

(that

(that is by pence) at the rates aforesaid, and so Multiplies into greater Summs as occasion requires, but with *Antwerp* and *Collen*, *Amsterdam*, *&c*, in whole number, as one pound Sterling for 34 ½ Flemish Shillings, and proportionable for greater Summs.

Again in *London* and throughout all *England* Exchangers and Merchants keep their Accounts in Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and cast them up as is done in other places, by Solds, Livers, and Denire, *viz.* 12 pence to the Shilling, and 20 Shillings to the pound, and are found to exchange with *Transmarine* Cities thus, *viz.* to allow 64 pence Sterling, for the Crown of *Placentia* 64 ½ pence Sterling, for the Crown of *Lyons* 66 pence Sterling, for the Ducat of *Rome* 65 pence, for the Crown of Gold of *Genoa* 64 ¾ pence, for the Crown of Gold of *Millain* 50 pence, for the Ducat in *Banco* of *Venice* 61 pence, for the Crown of *Florence* 53 ½ pence, for the Ducaton of *Luca* 50 pence, for the Ducat of *Naples* 50 ½ pence, for the Ducat of *Lechy* 51 pence, for the Ducat of *Bary* 57 ½, for the Ducat of *Palermo* 56 ½, for which Ducat of *Messina* one pound Sterling, for 34 ½ Shillings Flemish, with *Antwerp* and *Collon* 57 ½ pence, for the Ducat of *Valentia* 59

pence, for the Ducat of *Saragosa* 64 pence, for the Ducat of *Barselona* 59 ½ pence, for the Florin of *Frankford* 52 pence, for the Ducaton of *Bergamo* 53 ⅓, for the Ducaton of *Bolonia* 53 ½ pence, and for the Ducat of *Lisbon* 53 ½. And thus the currant Exchange is setled, and continues unless in times of War, when Princes to Inrich their Coffers, make an Inhaunsment upon the currant Coyns in their respective Dominions, and at other times when the Banker or Exchanger takes the advantage of the Parties necessity, upon whose Accounts the exchange is to be made.

The Terms of paying Bills of exchange in *London* with other Cities, are commonly these. To *Venice* at 3 Months after date, and so upon return to *Antwerp* at one Month after date; and so back to *Genoa* at 3 Months, and so back to *Lyons* for the Fair, and so from Fair to Fair as the Custom of that City is; to *Pisa* at 3 Months after date, and so back to *Placentia*, from Fair to Fair according to the Custom of the place; to *Florence* at 3 Months after date, & so upon return to *Rouen* and *Paris* at one Month after date, and so back; and these Bills are currant money, insomuch that many Millions are pay'd by Bills without telling any money, Merchants passing the Bills to one another by assignment

ment as currant Coyns, of which Bills their Presentations, Intimations, Acceptations, Protests, and Returns, I shall in the following Chapter, expose to the View of the Reader.

CHAP. XCVIII.

A Discourse of the Forms of Bills of Exchange, how they ought to be drawn, presented, payed or protested in default; with a caution against delays, and the danger thereof, according to the Law and Custom of Merchants.

A Bill of Exchange in it self is held so excellent a speciallity, and carries with it not only as it were a commanding Power to pay; but is for the most part observed and satisfyed with all due regard, tho drawn by a Servant upon his Master, such a high esteem being ever had for the quality thereof, that nothing in the way of Trade can be more, for upon it depends the reputation of the Drawer & Accepter: So that those who fail in the payment of accepted Bills, wound their credit by suffering Protest to be made, which soon gets Wind

and spreads wide upon the Exchange, and not only so but obliges the Acceptor to pay the charges of the Protestant return, and calls into question the credit of the drawer.

Of Bills of exchange there are two sorts, as outland and Inland, *viz.* the former drawn upon a Merchant Banker, *&c.* Living beyond the Seas, the second upon a Merchant Banker or other Person living in the same Country, tho distant from the place where the Bill is drawn; as to make a Bill payable at *London*, for money taken up at *Bristol*; each having equal force ought to have due observance alike.

As to an Exchange, four, three or two Persons may make it thus, 2 at the place where the money is taken up, and 2 at the place were it is payable, first the deliverer, secondly the taker, thirdly the Person that is to take the money, and fourthly the party upon whom the Bill is drawn. 3 Persons thus, first the taker, secondly the deliverer, and thirdly the Person on whom the Bill is drawn.

2 Persons, first the Drawer, and secondly the Party on whom it is drawn, the former making his Bill payable to himself or order, which may of Exchange is very advantageous as well to Merchants as other Traders.

There

There is another sort of Exchange called a dry exchange, which is practised thus, if a Person have occasion for 100 pound, he goes to a Banker who takes a Bill of Exchange of him to be payed at *Lyons*, or *Paris* at double or treble Usance; tho the Drawer has no Correspondence in either of the Cities, then the Bill growing due, the Banker receives a Protest for non-payment, upon which the Drawer in *London* must pay the money with costs, which is a Trick to evade the Statute against Extortion.

There is likewise a feigned Exchange which is thus, the Banker agrees to lend me money upon Bill of exchange payable at *Amsterdam*, yet between our selves it is payable here, which if I pay at the time appointed, I receive my discharge according to agreement, but if I make default, then the Banker Writes to his Friend at *Amsterdam*, who sends him a Bill of Exchange for the like Summ owing him here, so that I who borrowed the money, am obliged to pay the cost of the exchanges and other charges.

Another Exchange there is called the petty Exchanges as thus, to exchange 20 Shilling in Silver, for 21 Shillings in Brass or Copper, which is the most inconside-

rable. And thus much for the ſeveral ſorts of Exchangs.

CHAP. XCIX.

Of the Pair in Exchange, and the Forms of Engliſh, Dutch, and French *Bills of Exchange.*

THe Pair is nothing more then an Equalizing or reducing Coyns of ſeveral Kingdoms, to an equal value, let there be never ſo much difference in the Pieces, *&c.* By which means a Bill may be drawn to pay a juſt Summ in any place where Exchange is made, either by Tale or Weight, as from *Middleburrough*, *Liſle*, *Rotterdam*, and *Amſterdam*: For our pound Sterling is returned or exchanged 33 ½ Shillings Flemiſh, which make 10 Guilders at 2 Shillings Sterling; each Guilder or 10 Livers *Turnois*, and ſo in other Countries, our Pence according to reckoning and Equality are exchanged.

The Form of an Engliſh Inland Bill.

Laus Deo *in London, this* 20 *of* March 1682
For 200 *pound Sterling.* *At*

At six Days sight, pay this my first Bill of Exchange to Mr. William D. *or assigns. Two hundred pounds Sterling, for the value here Received of* Mr. Richard W. *Make good payment and put it to Account as by advice.*

To Mr. George L. *Merchant d. d. Pma. in* Bristol.

Your loving Friend Samuel G.

And so the second and third Bill, the first not pay'd, and if he that doth under-Write the Bill, doth make himself Debtor, then he under-Writes, *And put it to my Account*; but if he ought to pay it then he Writeth, *And put it to your Account*; and sometimes they Write, *And put it to the Account of such a one*, meaning him.

The Form of an Outlandish Bill in English thus.

Laus Deo in London. *This* 20 *of* December 1682. *For* 200 *pound at* 36 *Shillings* 8 *pence Flemish* per *pound.*

At Usance *pay this my first Bill of Exchange to* Mr. Peter Vandrome M. *or order* 200 *pound Sterling at* 36 *Shillings* 8 *pence Flemish* per *pound Sterling, for the value here received of* Mr. James G. *Make good payment, and*

and put it to Account as per *advice.*

To Mr. Richard L. *Your loving Friend*
Merchant d. d. Charles R.
Pma. in Rotterdam.

And ſo the ſecond and third at double or treble Uſance, if the firſt be not pay'd, or if it be, ſo be it that the party to whom it is directed, owe the Drawer ſo much money as is required.

The Form of a French Bill from *Paris.*

A Paris Juillet 1682 *pour* 350 ▽ *a* 52 *pence Sterling p.* ▽.
A Double Uſance payez, per Caſte, per Miere de Change a Mons'r Antwaine D Ou a ſon order trees Centz Eſcus a Cinquante deux deniers, Sterlins pour Eſcu Valleur recu de Monſieur Francivis G. & Paſſez compt Suivant l' advys de.
Mounſieur *Vre tres humble Serviteur.*
Monſieur Paul B. Frances R.
Merchant.
I'ma. a Londres.

And ſo the ſecond or third as aforeſaid.

The Form of a Dutch Bill is thus.

Rotterdam

Rotterdam adi 28 November 1682.

Voor 200 *pound Sterling.*

Op uſo betaelt deſen myne Erſten Wiſſelbrief Aen Sr. Jan E. *Oſt order Hondret pouden Sterlinex, Valuta Van* Sr. Robert L. Stelt *op myn reckoning als* per *advys.*

Erſamen Sr. William G. Martin R. Coopman.

tot

Pma. London.

If any Bill be negotiated by Exchange or the money taken in, and ſo to be Aſſigned over to another Man, the Aſſignment muſt be Written on the back ſide of the Bill thus.

Pay the Contents on the other ſide hereof to Mr. *James K.* or Aſſigns for the value received of Mr. *William G. London* 6 *November* 1682. *Arthur N.* and if *James K.* do likewiſe Aſſign the ſame Bill for his account, then it requires to be Written only thus.

Pay the contents hereof to Mr. *Thomas L.* And ſo in effect upon all Bills.

CHAP.

CHAP. XCX.

Several useful observations to be carefully noted, in the Management of Bills of Exchange.

OBserve to note in your Book the Name of the place of aboad of the Person who presents the Bill, keep Coppies of the Bills sent to get accepted, make the direction of Bills on the inside, and all for the Reasons following.

First by knowing the place of Aboad of him that presented the first Bill, he may be the better excused, if he except against the second Bill from the same Hand, before the first be satisfyed.

Secondly by taking Copies of Bills sent to get acceptance, you may know how Exchanges go in all places, and at the same time to know without any great trouble, on whom you are to call for your money, and what Day.

Thirdly to make the direction of Bills on the inside, will give larger Scope to Write this Assignment on the back side.

4ly. Every Person who receives a Bill to get it accepted, whether for himself or another

another muſt, tho ſome hold the contrary, preſent the ſaid Bill in due time; that the Perſon who is to accept it, may order his affairs accordingly, and not be ſurprized with the preſentation of a Bill, juſt when it becomes due.

5ly. If a Bill be proteſted after acceptance, it does not clear the party who was faulty in non-payment, but renders him lyable to pay the charges; and expoſes him to an Action at Law, to which before he was not lyable, nor is the Drawer cleared, but obliged to ſee the Bill ſatisfyed.

6ly. Times of payment are according to the diſtance or Cuſtom of the places, where the Bills are drawn, & were payable, as hasbeforebeen briefly touched, as from *London* to *Antwerp*, *Midelborrough*, *Rotterdam*, *Lyſle*, *Rouen* and *Paris*, at a Months Uſance.

7ly It is dangerous to draw a Bill payable to the bearer, by Reaſon if a Bill ſhould happen to be loſt, any Perſon might bring it for acceptance or payment, therefore the ſafeſt way is to make it payable to a particular man, or his order; for otherwiſe if it ſhould be payed to the wrong party, and the Bill received, he on whom it is drawn, is not lyable to pay it again unleſs a Fraud be proved.

8ly.

8ly. A Bill of Exchange is held so Authentick, that it requires no witness, nor is it requisite that any Person unless the Person that receives it be present at the Writing thereof, or that any one be present, when the party who accepts it under-writes his name, for if any Person either Drawer or Subscriber should deny his Hand, it may be easiely proved by comparing his Letter or Books of Account, and if that be proved his credit is inevitably ruined.

9ly. If you receive an Outland Bill present it presently, and if it be refused protest without delay, and send it back to the Drawer with Protest, which will be for the advantage of both. Twenty four Hours is the longest time, that you are obliged to give any Merchant to consider whether he will or not, and after that, it is at your pleasure whether you will protest or give longer time, and after protest advice ought to be given to the Drawer by the first Post.

10. If a Bill be drawn on two Persons, and not to them or either of them, but joyntly, yet if one do accept it and the other refuse it the Bill ought to be protested.

11. If a Bill be presented to any Person, and he by word of mouth, desires

it

it may be left in his Hands, and does Verbally accept it, altho he afterwards refuse to Subscribe it, yet such an acceptance is valid, and he may be Sued upon due Protest, tho Protest must not be made till the money becomes due.

12. If a man accept a Bill for part and not for the whole, alledging he has no more in his Hands; the Person to whom the money is payable, may receive the part and give an acquittance for so much as he receives, but must enter Protest for non-payment of the rest, and send it away as soon as the party refuses to accept for the whole.

13. The Drawer is Master of the Bill till it becomes due, and may Countermand it by sending an Express to the party, who has accepted it not to pay it without further order, which order must be made, and passed before a publick Notary, and notifyed to the party that hath accepted the Bill, but if the money be pay'd it is past recovery.

14. A Bill of Exchange may be pay'd at Usance single, double or treble, that is length of time according to the quality of the Person; the occasion or difficulty of passage by Reason of different Seasons, but general Usance is accounted a Month from the

the Date of the Bill, each month tho different in number of Days being accounted, the Month required on that occasion.

15. A Bill payable at Days sight, is from the Day after it is accepted, else Protest ought to be made. If an accepted Bill be lost, yet it will not Bar the payment, but may be Sued for as if the Bill were in being, nor is the party who accepted it bound to pay a second Bill, before the first be discharged, unless the second Bill be directed to the party who lost the Former in lieu thereof.

16. When a Bill is accepted, there is no revoking it, but it must be either payed or Protested; tho sometimes it happens that the Acceptor and the Party to whom the Bill is payable, do conclude upon longer time then the Bill specifies, or to take it by Parcels; yet if he doubt the honesty of the Acceptor, the Presentor must nowithstanding make Protest, or the Acceptor may refuse further payment, and yet not lye lyable to be Sued.

17. If a Bill be directed to a party, and he be out of Town, not leaving any Warrant of Attorney, to impower his Wife or Servants to accept it; and another Merchant to support the Drawers credit, will accept and pay it, yet Protest must be made against the party on whom it was drawn for non-acceptance. 18.

18. In some cases half Usance is allowed, especially in Inland Bills, which is accounted 15 Days.

Note that all Bills must be Protested 3 Days after they become due, it being dangerous to exceed that time, altho one of the Days happened on a Sunday, yet tho the 3 Days are expired, 'tis not at all unnecessary to Protest.

19. Bills payable at a fixed Day, are not meant one, and the same Day if they come from any place where the new Style is practised, because the old and new admits of ten Days difference. As for Example, if a Bill be dated new Style payable on the 10 of *March*, it is not payable till the 10 of *March* old Style, which is the 20th. of *March* new Style.

20. A Wife or a Servant cannot accept a Bill of Exchange, unless the Husband or Master impower them by a Warrant of Attorney so to do, or that formerly they have accepted Bills with his good liking, and by him discharged.

21. If a party on whom a Bill is drawn, live at a distant City or place of Exchange, from him that is to receive the money, he must go himself or send the Bill down to some Friend to get it accepted, which if not accepted, Protest must be entered, if it be

be a place of Exchange, or by the help of a Letter of such refusal, from the Friend who endeavoured to get it accepted, Protest may be made at *London*, tho the party live at *Southampton*, but if accepted and your Bill returned when it becomes due, if it be made payable at *london*, you must expect there your money, or enter Protest for non-payment.

22. If a Merchant that accepted a Bill prove non-Solvent, and absent himself from the Exchange; you must before the Bill be due, cause demand to be made by a Notary for better Security, and in default thereof cause Protest to be made, and send away the Protest by the next Post to the Drawer of the Bill, who must defray the charges of such Protest, and all Protests must be made between Sun and Sun, that is, between Sun Rising and Sun Setting; other Hours being accounted unseasonable, and held amongst Merchants Illegal.

23. If a Protest be returned to the Drawer or Indorser, he must get an able man to under-write the Protest, and oblige himself to make speedy payment with Costs and Rechange, but if the Protest be returned for want of payment, and you have had Security already upon the Protest for non-acceptance or want of better Security, then upon receipt of your Protest for

or non-payment, you may only acquaint the Drawer or party that took up the money, and tarry out the proportion of time, at which the Bill was made payable, to be accounted from the time it fell due, before you demand your Principal money, with the Rechange and charges of the party who drew the Bill or his Security, which according to the Law of Merchants, they are bound to satisfy either joyntly or severally.

24. When you have an accepted Bill protested for want of payment, keep the Bill, but send away the Protest, by which means the money is recoverable of the Drawer.

25. If a Bill be delivered to a party to be accepted, and yet by the carelesness or otherwise of the party that received it in order to accept be Lost, then must he who brought it demand a note under the Hand and Seal of the Merchant, *&c.* who received the Bill for the payment of the money, at the Day specifyed in the Bill, upon a second Bill if it come to hand, or if not upon the note it self, and if such note be refused to be given, then the party who should receive the money upon the lost Bill, must enter protest and send it away, and when the money becomes due upon the lost Bill, he must make demand

demand of it, and for non-payment enter Protest a second time, and send it away, or if he have a note, yet if it be not payed at the time therein limited, he must Protest as upon a Bill of Exchange.

26. If a Person send a Bill to a Friend of his to get it accepted, tho drawn upon no particular Person, but a Blanck left to put in the parties Name that will accept it, it is according to the Law of Merchants sufficient.

27. If a Bill be drawn by one Merchant upon another, upon the account of a third man; he upon whom it is drawn has liberty to chuse whether he will accept it upon the account of the third Person, or on his account who drew it; but then he must go before a Publick Notary, and declare his intent, of which the Notary must make an Act in due Form to be sent away to the party whom it concerns; and he must also cause an Act to be made for payment thereof when it becomes due, declaring that he will pay it for the Honour of the Drawer, but upon no other account then is the Drawer accountable to him for the Summ specifyed in the Bill.

28. If a Bill be drawn upon a Merchant, who after acceptance for want of money, or otherwise fails to pay it when due, another Merchant

Merchant for the Honour of the Drawer may pay the Bill, yet Proteſt muſt be made againſt him that made default, and ſent away, and the ſafeſt way in that caſe is to have the receipt for diſcharge of the Bill Written under the Proteſt, and to keep the accepted Bill as an Evidence againſt him who failed in the payment thereof.

29. If a party dye between the time of acceptance, and the time money becomes due upon a Bill, you muſt go to the place of his laſt aboad, when the money becomes due, and demand it of the Executors, and if payment be refuſed, you muſt Proteſt as you would have done if the party were living.

30. If the party dye to whom a Bill is payable before it become due, altho the Will be not proved, nor Letters of Adminiſtration taken out, yet you muſt demand the money when due, offering at the ſame time ſecurity to ſave the Payer harmleſs from the Executors or Adminiſtrators, and if upon ſuch offer payment is refuſed, you muſt Proteſt for non-payment.

31. If a Bill be drawn upon a Perſon, and upon inquiry no ſuch Perſon can be found, you muſt have your Bill Proteſted in due Form.

32. If when you go to get your Bill accepted,

demand of it, and for non-payment enter Protest a second time, and send it away, or if he have a note, yet if it be not payed at the time therein limited, he must Protest as upon a Bill of Exchange.

26. If a Person send a Bill to a Friend of his to get it accepted, tho drawn upon no particular Person, but a Blanck left to put in the parties Name that will accept it, it is according to the Law of Merchants sufficient.

27. If a Bill be drawn by one Merchant upon another, upon the account of a third man; he upon whom it is drawn has liberty to chuse whether he will accept it upon the account of the third Person, or on his account who drew it; but then he must go before a Publick Notary, and declare his intent, of which the Notary must make an Act in due Form to be sent away to the party whom it concerns; and he must also cause an Act to be made for payment thereof when it becomes due, declaring that he will pay it for the Honour of the Drawer, but upon no other account then is the Drawer accountable to him for the Summ specifyed in the Bill.

28. If a Bill be drawn upon a Merchant, who after acceptance for want of money, or otherwise fails to pay it when due, another

Merchant

Merchant for the Honour of the Drawer may pay the Bill, yet Proteſt muſt be made againſt him that made default, and ſent away, and the ſafeſt way in that caſe is to have the receipt for diſcharge of the Bill Written under the Proteſt, and to keep the accepted Bill as an Evidence againſt him who failed in the payment thereof.

29. If a party dye between the time of acceptance, and the time money becomes due upon a Bill, you muſt go to the place of his laſt aboad, when the money becomes due, and demand it of the Executors, and if payment be refuſed, you muſt Proteſt as you would have done if the party were living.

30. If the party dye to whom a Bill is payable before it become due, altho the Will be not proved, nor Letters of Adminiſtration taken out, yet you muſt demand the money when due, offering at the ſame time ſecurity to ſave the Payer harmleſs from the Executors or Adminiſtrators, and if upon ſuch offer payment is refuſed, you muſt Proteſt for non-payment.

31. If a Bill be drawn upon a Perſon, and upon inquiry no ſuch Perſon can be found, you muſt have your Bill Proteſted in due Form.

32. If when you go to get your Bill accepted,

accepted, no Perſon can accept it be at home, and that at 2 or 3 goings, you muſt enter Proteſt, either for non-acceptance or non-payment; either at his dwelling Houſe or Lodging in his abſence, which according to the Law of the Merchants is ſufficient, for he ought at Seaſonable times to attend his own buſineſs, for there is no avoiding Proteſt, whether abſent or preſent.

33. If the Figures and words at Length in a Bill of Exchange diſagree, then you ought to be guided by the words at Length and not by the Figures.

34. If a Name be mended or words interlined, and the Bill be accepted, tho it is a foul fault in the Drawer, yet it is not an excuſe ſufficient for the Acceptor to refuſe payment, but if the party who accepted alledge that it has been mended, or interlined ſince he accepted, he muſt prove it, the which if he do he may refuſe payment, till a ſecond Bill comes to Hand.

35. If a Bill be made payable Poſitively to a Perſon by name, then an Aſſignment will not be available; for it muſt be the very man ſpecifyed to whom the Bill muſt be pay'd, leſt by paying to a wrong party, you are obliged to pay it again in your own wrong.

36. If a Bill come to any party to get it accepted, and by an overſight it be not directed to any Perſon by name, yet in the Letter of credit, the party to whom it was intended be mentioned; then muſt it be preſented in order to its being accepted, and if the party for want of his name on the Bill refuſe to accept it, then Proteſt muſt be made for the Drawers Omiſſion; and he is lyable to pay the charges.

37. If a Bill be accepted, and proteſted for non-payment, yet if the Drawer do ſatisfy the contents of the Bill, he that accepted the Bill is diſcharged, as to the party to whom the Bill was due, but muſt nevertheleſs ſtand ingaged to the Drawer; and if a Bill be by one Perſon Aſſigned over to another, if the firſt Perſon be ſatisfyed, the Bill becomes uſeleſs, nor can it by Law be recovered.

And thus much for Bills of Exchange, and now I ſhall only proceed, to give the Reader an inſight into the nature of Letters of Credence, and ſo conclude this one great and neceſſary part of Merchants affaires.

CHAP. CXI.

Of Letters of credit, and to what intent they are drawn.

THere are divers ſorts of Letters, that paſs between Merchants and Merchants, or Merchants and their Factors. As Letters of Commiſſion for buying and ſelling, Letters of advice, Letters of Fraight, and Letters of Credit; the latter of which are properly ſuch as are Written to furniſh monies by Exchange, upon the credit of him that Writes them, ſo that by virtue of the Letter or Letters ſo Written, the Merchant or Banker that Writes the Letter or Letters, are bound as firmly, as if they had given Bond to ſatisfy by Bill of Exchange; or otherwiſe any Summ or Summs of money, taken upon them by thoſe Perſons ſpecifyed therein. And theſe Letters are two ſorts, the one General and the other ſpecial.

The firſt is when I Write my open Letter to all Merchants, *&c.* who ſhall Furniſh ſuch and ſuch Perſons upon my Letter of credit, wherein I do bind my ſelf, that what Monies ſhall be delivered unto ſuch and ſuch parties

parties therein ſpecifyed, within the time limited at ſuch and ſuch rates, or as the Exchange is currant; I will repay by Bills of Exchange or otherwiſe: and if any one ſhould refuſe to pay Bills for monies received upon his Letters of credit, yet thoſe Letters being produced, and proved to be his, are as binding as Hand and Seal, and ſtand as good in Law.

The ſpecial Letter of credit, is directed to a peculiar Perſon, and is of force equal with the former; as for the Forms of the General Letters of credit, they are various and ſutable to the occaſion of the Writer, but the form of a ſpecial or particular Letter of credit may run thus.

Laus Deo in *Briſtol* 20 of *February* 1683.
Mr. *James D.*

Sr. *My laſt unto you was of the* 10*th. of* December, *wherein I Wrote to you what was needful, in anſwer unto yours of the* 4*th. of the ſame Month; this ſerves chiefly to deſire you to furniſh and pay unto* Mr. W. B. *Engliſh Gentleman, to the value of* 3000 *Crowns, at one or more times, according as he ſhall have occaſion, or deſire the ſame of you; taking his Receipt or Bills of Exchange for the monies, which you ſhall ſo furniſh him with, and put*

it to my Account, and this my Letter of Credit shall be your sufficient Warrant for so doing. Vale.

To Mr. Charles G. *Merchant.* *yours* Timothy L.

at

Lyons.

And thus I shall conclude my discourse of Exchanges; only by the way, note there is in use the old Style and new Style, the former being only practised or held in *England*, and other his Majesties of Great Brittains Dominions, in *Hamburg*, *Strasbourg*, and some other parts of *Germany*; and the latter in all other parts of *Christendom*.

CHAP. CXII.

A Survey of the Customs, commonly called Tonnage upon Wines of the Growth of France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, *&c. also upon Beer, Perry, Cider, Vinegar, Rape, &c. together with the nature of such Customs or Tonnage, declaring where they are due and where not.*

THe Wisdom of the Nation assembled in Parliament *Anno* 1660, having taken

en into their consideration the condition of Merchants Trading into Forrain parts, that they were frequently Robbed, and spoiled by Pirates and Picaroons, and Ships of War of divers Nations, under pretence of Letters of Reprizal. They the better to prevent such outrages, thought it convenient to Grant his Majesty a Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, payable upon all Merchandise imported or exported, unless Herrings and some other Fish therein excepted. The better to inable his Majesty to maintain at Sea several Ships of War, for the securing and convoying Merchants Ships to and from the divers Ports and Places, whither they are bound or have any Commerce, and to over-awe and keep under such Pirates and others, as would otherwise grow numerous, and obstruct all Naval Commerce, the Principal Commodities paying Tonnage and Poundage, commonly called Customs. I shall here recite, and for the rest, refer the Reader to the Book of Rates, rated by the advice and approbation of most of the eminent Merchants of *England*; and since published and confirmed by Parliament.

As for Tonnage every Tun of Wine of the Growth of the French King or Crown of *France*, that shall come into the Port of

London or the Members thereof by way of Merchandiſe; being the proper Goods of a natural Born Subject, pays eight pounds 10 Shillings the Tun; or being the proper Goods of an Alien or Stranger, it pays 10 pound, and ſo leſſer or greater quantities proportionably; but into any other Port of *England*, the Native pays 20 Shillings leſs, and the Stranger the like *per* Tun.

Muſcadels, Malmaſies, Cutes, Tents, Alicans, Baſtards Sacks, Canaries, Mallagoes, Maderoes, and other Wines; of the Growth of Levant, *Spain* or *Portugal*, or any of the Iſlands or Dominions belonging to them, or any of them which ſhall be brought into the Port of *London*, as Merchandiſe, *&c.* by a Native, ſhall pay the Summ of 7 pound 10 Shillings the Tun, a Stranger nine pound, and into any other of his Majeſties Ports 20 Shillings leſs, the Pipe or Butt, by either Native or Alien, for Rheniſh Wine of the Growth of *Germany*; alſo note that always the Stranger pays 30 Shillings in the Tun more then the Native is to pay, the Ancient duty of Butlerage which is 2 Shillings in the Tun; and in theſe Duties or Cuſtoms is included, the Duty formerly of 20 Shillings *per* Tun, upon all Wines of the Growth of the Levant, by Strangers known by the name of *Southampton* Duties, for which ſort of

of Wines the Stranger is to pay to the uſe of the Town of *Southampton*, 10 Shillings for every Butt or Pipe, as for prize Wines they pay no Cuſtoms.

Note that if any Wines be imported, and within a twelve month exported; they are not lyable to pay the Additional Duty, or if it be pay'd it is to be returned, *viz.* 4 pound every Tun of French Wine, and every Tun of Wine of the Growth of *Germany* or *Madera*, 3 pound brought into the Port of *London*, as in Statute 12 of *Car.* 2, it more at large appears.

And all ſuch Wines as are Landed at any of the out-Ports, and afterwards brought into the Port of *London* by a certificate, ſhall pay ſo much more Cuſtom as was pay'd ſhort of the Duty in the Port of *London*.

For every Tun of Beer to be exported in Ships, *Engliſh* built, muſt be pay'd 2 Shillings, and for every Tun exported in any other Ship 6 Shillings. If at any time there ſhall chance Goods to be exported or imported, not mentioned in the Book of Rates, agreed on by the commons, Intitled the rates of Merchandiſe, and that by ſuch omiſſion there is no ſet value on them, then it ſhall be Lawful for the Cuſtomer in liew to levy twelve pence in the pound,

upon ſuch Goods according to the true value: which value is to be given by the Merchant or owner upon Oath, before the Cuſtomer, Collector, Comptroller, Surveyer, or any two of them.

If Vineger, Perry, Rape, Cider, or Cider-Eager, be imported by a Native from Forrain Parts, he pays 6 pound 10 Shillings the Tun, but by an Alien only 6 pound, but if they ſhall again export any ſuch Liquids, then 3 pound 10 Shillings the Tun ſhall be repayed to the Native, and 4 pound 15 Shillings to the Alien. There is likewiſe impoſed on Wines, Vineager, Cider and Beer 10 Shillings *per* Tun, and on Brandy and Strong-Water 20 Shillings *per* Tun. For Coynage-Duty, and the money that ariſes by this Duty, is to be payed at the Cuſtom-Houſe, to the Collectors and other Officers, to be by them kept apart from other monies; and payed quarterly into the Exchequer without Salary or Fee, and if neglect be made in the payment of this Duty, the Goods are Forfeitable; but note if that within a twelvemonth, they are Tranſported, then the money ſo pay'd is to be returned according to Statute the 18 of *Car.* 2. There is likewiſe an Exciſe or Impoſt upon Forrain Liquors imported, *viz.* upon Beer or Ale,

ſix Shillings the Barrel, Cyder or Perry the Tun 10 Shillings, Brandy or Strong-Waters perfectly made 8 pence the Gallon, and by the 15 of *Car.* 2, if any of theſe Goods be Landed before theſe Duties are payed, Warrant Signed, and in the abſence of the Officer, they are forfeitable. And thus much for Tonnage, the next thing then that I come to Treat of is Poundage.

CHAP. CXIII.

A Survey of the Cuſtom commonly called Poundage, according to the Book of Rates, and ſuch other Cuſtoms and Priviledges, as are for the profit of the Merchant.

POundage is a Cuſtom Eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament made in the 12 of his now Majeſty, whereby the Book of Rate called the Rates of Merchandiſe, is approved and confirmed, that is a Subſidy granted to his Majeſty of the 20 part of all Goods imported or exported, *viz.* 1 Shilling in the pound, according as they are Rated in the ſaid Book, and for Goods not found Rated.

ed in the aforeſaid Book, according to the value Sworn to by the Merchant, as it is mentioned in the foregoing Chapter. As likewiſe a Subſidy of Woollen Cloaths or old Drapery; agreed on by the Commons-Houſe in Parliament, aſſembled and Signed by the Hand of their Speaker, an account of which take as followeth.

Every Native ſhall pay for each ſhort Cloath containing in Length not above 28 Yards, and in Weight not exceeding 64 pound, White or Coloured, by him to be Shipped or carryed out of the Kingdom, 3 Shillings 4 pence, being after the Rate of 2 Farthings ½ Farthing the pound Weight, and after the ſame Rate for all other ſorts of Cloath of greater Length and Weight, not allowing above 28 Yards, and 60 pound to a ſhort Cloath, *viz.* for every pound Weight over and above 64 pound 2 Farthings and ½ Farthings, and for all other leſſer Cloaths to be allowed to the ſhort Cloath; but note if a Stranger do export any ſhort Cloath containing 28 Yards, and in Weight not exceeding 64 pound, either White or Coloured, he ſhall pay 6 Shillings 8 pence, beſides the old Duty of one Shilling 2 pence, and after the ſame Rate for all ſhort Cloaths, and Cloaths of greater Length and Weight; for a deſcription

scription of the several sorts of which, I refer you to my Observations upon Woolen Manufactory, in the 11 and 12 Chapters of this Treatise.

Salt out of *Scotland* into *England* pays a penny the Gallon, all Logwood imported pays 5 pound the Tun.

The Parliament taking care that Ships of force should be imployed by Merchants, have imposed on all Merchandise imported or exported, from and to the *Mediterranean* Sea beyond *Malaga*, in any Ship not having 2 Decks and 16 Guns, allowing two men to each Gun, for such default one *per cent.* on all Merchandise that contrary to the expres words of the Act, shall be imported or exported, Ships laden or half laden with Fish only excepted.

There are likewise divers Duties payable Aliens for Goods imported in Aliens Ships, commonly called Navigation Duties, by the Act of Navigation made in the 12 of *Car.* 2.

And note that in all cases where Petty Custom inwards is payable, it is understood of the fourth part of a Subsidy, according to the Book of Rates of 5 pound *per cent.* and is called *Parva Customa*, granted to King *Edward* the first; the Merchants Strangers agreeing to pay to him and his Heirs 3 pence

pence in the pound, for every pounds worth of Goods, imported or exported.

There is another Custom called the *Aliens* Custom, for all Fish, Oyl, Blubber, Whale-Bone or Whale-Fins, not being caught in Vessels of which the English are Proprietors; they are to pay double Custom. There is likewise an Impost to be payed for several sorts of Salt-Fish or dryed Fish, not imported in English Vessels belonging to English Proprietors, or not having been taken in such, as appears at large in the Statute of the 15 of *Car.* 2, intitled an Act of Trade.

Likewise all sorts of Forrain Coyn, or Bullion of Gold or Silver, may be exported without paying any Duty or Fee for the same, entry being first made at the Custom-House, as also Precious Stones and Pearls of all sorts.

Any Person may import from any part beyond the Sea in English Ships, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, *&c.* into *England*, *Wales*, *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *&c.* paying the Customs always, provided they before the lading thereof, give notice to the Commissioners or Farmers of the Customs, how much they intend to lade, and the name of the Vessel in which they design to import it, and procure a Licence under their Hands,

or

or any 3 of them, if Goods are Wrecked and the Lord Seiſes them, yet they ought not to pay Cuſtom, unleſs in ſome Extraordinary caſes. Upon the exporting and importing of moſt Commodities, Fees are claimed over and above Cuſtom. In the Port of *London*, the Members and Creeks thereunto belonging, *viz.* to the Officers of the Petty Cuſtom outwards of the Subſidy outwards, Petty Cuſtoms inwards Subſidies inward, great Cuſtoms, Clarks Fees, inwards and outwards the Kings Waiters being 18 in number. The Regiſter of the Kings Warrants. The Uſher of the Cuſtom-Houſe. The Saugers of French Veſſels chief Searcher, and the Kings 5 under-Searchers in the Port of *London*, and his 2 Searchers in the Port of *Graves-End*, were likewiſe entered in a Table which was ſetled and allowed of by the Commons Aſſembled in Parliament, and ſigned by their Speaker; at which time the Queſtion being put, that for all ſuch Goods as payed not one pound Cuſtom inwards or outwards, there ſhould be but half Fees taken for Cocquets, Debentures, Warrants, Franſieres, Certificates, *&c.* and it was reſolved Affirmatively.

Societies or Companies that Trade in one Joynt-Stock, and make but one Single-Entery, tho the Adventurers are many, yet the

the Fees do not hinder, but the Officers and Weighers may receive such Gratuities, as the Master or Merchants will allow them out of their free Will.

All Goods valued in the Book of Rates at 5 pounds, and paying Subsidy but 5 Shillings, or under, shall pay no Fees.

If any English Merchant shall Land Goods out of one Ship into another (altho the Receipt of the Subsidies be distributed into several Offices) yet he shall pay but for a Single-Entry.

The Goods appertaining to Partners, are to pass as if they appertained to one single Person. Fish taken by the English men in English Bottoms, whether inward or outward pay no Fees.

Post-Entries under 5 Shillings inward pass without Fees, but if above 5 Shillings and 40 Shillings, then pay 6 pence, but exceeding 40 Shillings then full Fees.

The Merchant for all Goods that are opened, and not entered above 10 Shillings Custom shall pay Fees; he shall likewise pay for weighing all Goods short entered above 20 Shillings Custom, but if duly entered, then he is to be at no charge.

Note that the Merchant is to be allowed for Tare, *viz.* abated in the Customs; which Tare upon all Commodities to which it

it is allowable is setled by the Customers, and fixed in a Table not to be any ways altered, without the consent and appointment of the Commissioners-Farmers, such under-Officers as they shall impower, as the General Surveyers of the Ware-House, *&c.* And thus much shall Suffice as to Customs and order of Fees upon the Subsidy of Poundage; untill I come to speak somewhat more of the Priviledges and Customs of the City of *London*; and now I shall proceed to give the Reader an insight into the nature of Policies of Assurance, now greatly in Request amongst Merchants.

CHAP. CXIV.

Of Policies of assurance, their Original, their Legality, Nature, Quality, and of the great Incouragement they give to Navigation, &c.

MOst are of opinion that this way of insuring, was first invented by the *Romans*, and *Suetonius* will have it that *Claudius Cæsar* was the first contriver thereof, and by that means so incouraged Merchants, that

that they ventured into the till then ſuppoſed innavigable Seas; propoſing to themſelves that if they eſcaped with their Lives, tho both Ships and Goods were loſt, they ſhould not be much indammaged.

All aſſurances are either Publick or Private, the firſt are thoſe that are entered in the Office or Court of Aſſurance, for the Conveniency of Merchants kept upon the Royal Exchange in *London*; where any one may have knowledge of what *Cargo* is inſured and of the *Premio*. The laſt is in Private between man and man, and not entered in the Office, and are of equal Validity at common Law, but by the Statute of the 43 of *Elizabeth*, only thoſe that are entered in the Court of Aſſurance can be tryed and determined there, the other being left to the common Law only. Theſe Aſſurances are divers of ſorts, ſome being made for places general, others certain; thoſe upon certain places or Ports are made upon Goods laden, which if they miſcarry before they are ſafely Landed at the place agreed on, the Inſurer muſt make good as far as he has inſured, but upon certain notice of their ſafe Arrival, he may demand the Premio agreed on, and the Policy is then void, and the like upon Goods inward bound, or according as the Merchant and Inſurer can agree.

A

A General Ansurance is when a Ship goes a Trading Voyage, taking in at one Port and vending at another; so that the Insurer is lyable to any damage she sustains till she returns in safety to the Port from whence She sets out, that is in her Cargo only, unless the Ship and her Appurtenances are insured, which are frequently included, tho then the Premio runs higher.

Goods sent by Land may likewise be insured, tho that seldom happens; or if any Person fears being taken by the *Turks* or *Moors*, he may insure his Person of a certain Premio, and then if he be taken, the insurer is obliged to Ransom him: that is, pay so much money as is insured, sometimes the *Assurers* insert in their Policies lost or not lost, that is, when Ships have been a long time abroad, and no advice of their being in any Port, but then the Premio runs high as 30, 40, and sometimes more *per cent.* for if the Ship be lost at the time the Policy is Subscribed, yet so much as is insured must be made good, but then it must be contrary to the knowledge of him that insures, or otherwise it will be accounted a Fraud.

If any Person assures a Rotten Vessel for more then She is worth, and then going out of the Port or Harbour, She Privately causes

cauſes to be Wrecked or Sunk, if it can be proved it is a Defraud, and he who Subſcribed the Policy, is not bound to make ſatisfaction, but it is obſerved of late that ſeldom any one Perſon will inſure a whole Ship; but Subſcribe 50 pound, 100 pound or more at a certain Premio, currant at the time of aſſuring; which when the adventure is Born they receive; but if a loſs happens, the Premio is deducted together with the uſual Abatements; ſo that the inſured ſeldom receives more then 80 pound in the 100 pound, and many now adays are ſo adventurous, that they will enſure againſt Heaven and Earth; Streſs of Weather, Storms, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, and all other Caſualties. If a Merchant enſures a Ship, he only names in the Policy of ſuch a Burthen, then if She be loſt the Inſurers are bound to make the Ship only good, and not the Wares: If the Wares be inſured it matters not whether each particular is mentioned in the Policy, but in general upon the chief Commodities, and all other Commodities laden or to be laden for the enſured.

If a Ship be Enſured and take Fire ere She break Ground, the *Aſſurers* in ſuch a caſe are not lyable to make Reſtitution, unleſs the words be in the Policy at ſuch

a

a Port, or from such a Port, unless She had first broken Ground, and had been forced back again by Storm.

If a Ship be Ensured and prove Leaky, and the Master for preservation of the Cargo, lade it into another Ship, and that Ship be lost, the Ensurer is not bound to make the Cargo good, unless in the Policy it is mentioned; untill the Goods by the said Ship or any other should be safely Landed at such a place, naming it.

It is held that if a Person Ensure more Goods then he has on Board, and several Persons Subscribed the Policy, yet the first Subscribers are only bound to pay the loss if they miscarry, and those that Subscribed over and above the value of the Goods, remitting their Premio 10 Shillings *per cent.* reducted for their Subscriptions are discharged: If a Cargo be Ensured to such a Port there safely to be unladed, and her Cargo is sold on Board, the Property being altered, if the Ship afterwards miscarry, the Ensurer is not obliged to make it good, if the buyer agrees for the Fraight to be carryed to any other Port.

If Goods be Ensured, and the Ensured contrary to the knowledge of the Ensurer, Lades prohibited Goods, by which the Ship may become forfeited, then the Ensurer

is

is not lyable to make good the Cargo, unless after the lading of such Goods they are prohibited.

If any Goods be damaged in the Ship by neglect of the Master or Mariners, the Ensurer is not bound to make Satisfaction. And further 'tis always expedient to prevent differences that may arise between the Ensurer and the Ensured, that the Bills of lading consist of three parts, one to be sent over Sea, the other left with the Master, and the last with the Lader.

This Office or Court of assurance, was erected by the Statute of the 43 of *Elizabeth*, Chap. 12, whereby the Judges or Commissioners appointed to determine differences arising, were the Judges of the Court of Admiralty, the Recorder of *London*, two Doctors of the Civil Law, two Barristers, eight discreet Merchants or any five of them, and that they or the Major part, should have Power to hear, examine, order or decree all such causes in a Summary way, without pleading or expence, and to have Power to Summon Parties to Examine upon Oath, commit to Prison upon disobedience, or the like; but this way being found tedious, because so many parties as made a Court, were not at all times to be Convened, it was taken into consideration, and in

in the 12 of *Car.* 2 Chap. 23 Enacted that 3 Commissioners should make the Court *viz.* a Doctor of the Civil Law, a Barrister of 5 Years standing, and a Merchant, *&c.* who have Power to Act in all cases, after their being Sworn before the Lord Major; and if the Witness refuse to come upon the first Summons, and tender of reasonable charges, upon the second Summons they may imprison them for such their contempt, or give costs, and commonly differences come to an Issue in a Fortnight, their proceedings being as well out of Term-time as it.

The Judgments are there given upon mature deliberation, by Persons well Skilled in Marine affairs; and if the Sentence be supposed unreasonable, then the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, may upon an appeal determine the same; tho no appeal from thence can lye before the whole money is deposited, and the full cost payed to the appelled. So that it prevents the trouble of taking up the Party by Execution, against whom the Decree has passed, and a further advantage is, they may in this Court decree against 20 Ensurers at once, which at common Law must be Sued distinctly, tho the Execution cannot lye against Body and Goods, but against either as at Common Law. And

And lastly if a private Policy of assurance be lost, and no Entery be found, it is like a Burnt Deed, unless strong Evidence be produced; as likewise a Copy of the same: but if it be a Publick Policy, then the Entery is sufficient Testimony for this Court to take Cognizance of.

CHAP. CXV.

The Original of the word Bottomery, and the Signification thereof, together with the Commodity and Discommodity accruing thereby.

FOenus Nauticum or *Bottomery*, is by the *Dutch* called *Bomery*, *Bodmery*, or *Boddemerii*; from the Keel or Bottom of a Ship, the Part being taken for the Whole, and was called by the Ancient Britains *Bodo* or *Bodun*, the bottom of a Ship, Signifying the bottom or the Cargo therein contained, the which as Land is mortgaged for certain Sums of Money taken up thereon, and is bound to satisfy the same at return, with such interest as is agreed on the Statute of usury, in that case being excluded by Reason of the Hazard the Lender runs; for in

in many cases money is taken up thus. I lend 100 pound upon a Ship, to receive 150 if the Ship arrives safe at such a Port, but if She chance to Miscarry, my money is lost, and many times Masters of Ships could not set out, if they did not in this nature take up Monies; for which themselves, their Ship or Cargo become Pledges; but some Persons have taken hold of this occasion to Bar the Statute of usury: thus they get the Party to feign he has a Ship bound for *Amsterdam* or any such Port, making a special obligation to pay the money again at so much *per cent.* at a reasonable time Granted for the return of the Ship; and if She do not in that time return the money to be pay'd notwithstanding, but certain it is if a Person have 500 or 1000 pound lying by him, and knows of an ingenious Merchant or Master of a Ship, who is fitting out for a Voyage, and is Slenderly stocked, and he lends him this money to buy such Commodities as will vend in the places whither he is bound, running the Risque to have nothing, if the Ship miscarry, and 30 *per cent.* Interest, if She return safe, it is altogether as profitable for the merchant as Master; as to take up money at Brokerage, and to Ensure his Ship or Cargo. And if the Merchant or Master

ſter makes double return of the ſaid money he gets ſufficiently, as well as the Venturer, and this cannot be accounted uſury.

There is yet another way both profitable and Honourable, as thus, ſuppoſe a Perſon puts a ſtock into the Hands of a Company or Society, which is termed a perpetual ſtock, the Principal being never to be recalled, tho it may be often ſold for good advantage, but he that put it in or buys it receives ſtill his dividend, which produces ſometimes twenty and ſometimes more *per cent.* and the Hazard only is if the proportion of the ſtock that goes out be loſt, he muſt abate, unleſs by remitting the dividend he will keep up the ſtock. And 100 pound in the *Eaſt-India* Company has been of late ſold at 180 or 190 pound.

CHAP.

CHAP. CXVI.

Of the Rights and Priviledges of Owners, and Proprietors of Ships, according to the Laws Marine and Common, together with divers Rules to be observed by such as are Partners in Ships, fitted out upon Fraight or otherwise.

IF there be several Partners, or Owners of a Vessel, and one refuses to Furnish her out, according to his proportion, or to suffer her to go the Voyage intended by the other, he must sell his part, the which if he refuse to do or to set a price thereon, the other Partners may set her out, and refuse to let him have any part of the profit accruing thereby; only if the Ship be lost, they must make good his part according as it shall be valued; but if it happen the Major part of such Owners refuse to set out any such Vessel, wherein they have equal propriety, they cannot be compelled, but then such Vessel is to be valued and sold, and the like where any of the partners prove deficient or unable to set her forth.

The Master is to be chosen by the Owners, and so he had need, for they are ly-

able to the Merchants for all dammages, he or his Marriners ſhall ſuffer or cauſe to be done in any Port, Haven, or on the main Ocean; both by the Law Marine and common Law of *England*, and they muſt ſue the Maſter for reparation.

If a Ship be broken up with an intent to convert her Timber to other uſes, and then the parties mind alter, and they will have her rebuilt with the ſame; the property by that means is altered, and the Partnerſhip diſſolved: If a man take Planks of another mans to mend his Ship, yet the property remains in the owner; but if a man take Timber deſigned to Build a Ship, and build a Ship, the property of the Ship ſhall remain in him whoſe Timber it was, and not in the Builder: But if the Timber was not deſigned for the Building a Ship, it is otherwiſe; if a Maſter of a Ship take up monies for refitting or victualling his Ship, & there be occaſion for ſo doing, the owners muſt pay it, but if there be no occaſion, they are not bound ſo to do.

If a man gets poſſeſſion of a Ship, having no Title thereto by the Law Marine, he ſhall pay dammages; ſuch as ſhall be proved to be ſuſtained by the unjuſt detaining of it from the right owner. If a Ship is Fraighed out, and in any Port an Imbargo

is

is lay'd thereon, it Bars not the Owners from the Recovery of their contract for Fraight: If any one ſhall be killed by a fall on Shipboard, in a freſh River, being within the Body of a County, the Ship is accounted a Deodand, and becomes Seiſable, tho in ſuch caſes it is not ſtrictly obſerved; but if any one fall and be killed on the Ocean, it is otherwiſe, for there by Reaſon of ſtorms or the like, it is ſuppoſed ſuch Accidents cannot be avoided.

CHAP. CXVII.

Uſeful Inſtructions to be obſerved by all Maſters of Ships, in the Management of their affairs, and the preventing the Penalties they may incur through Ignorance, &c.

IF a Maſter of a Ship be intruſted with Goods, and they be imbeſelled either in Port or upon the main Ocean, he's Reſponſible to the Owners or Merchant, and muſt make them good; nay if a Ship be Fired by careleſsneſs, the Maſter lies lyable to make both the Ship and Fraight good, nay tho Goods ſuſtain any other dammage, by the neglect of the Maſter, he is bound to

make them good, for he is *Exercitor Navis*, and is either by the Marine and common Law, lyable to anſwer for the neglect or Misdemeanour of his Mariners; but if a Ship be taken by an Enemy, founder, or be loſt in a Storm, the Maſter is not lyable to make ſatisfaction. If a Maſter ſend off his Boat to receive Goods at a Wharf, and they be imbeſelled, he muſt make them good. If a Maſter lades Goods on Board any of the Kings Enemies Ships, tho his own be Leaky, and by that means ſuch Goods are ſeiſed, he becomes lyable to make ſatisfaction to the Owner, nor at his Peril ought he unknown to the Merchant or owners to Ship prohibited Goods; and if when he is home-ward laden, he enter or lye by in any Creek, unleſs driven in by Tempeſt, and by that means the Cargo becomes Seiſable, he ſhall anſwer it to the Owner, by Reaſon he ought to have entered one of his Majeſties great Ports; nor muſt he Sail with falſe Colours, carry falſe Cocquets or other Papers, for if by ſuch means the Goods are involved in Trouble, loſt, or the like, he lies lyable to make Reſtitution. He muſt not lade the Ship above the Birth-mark, ſet Sail with inſufficient Rigging, ſtay in a Port, unleſs upon an extraordinary occaſion, if the Wind ſtands

ſtands fair for his proſecuting his Voyage, unleſs it be Tempeſtuous Weather; or refuſe in any Port to pay due Cuſtom, by which any damage may befall the Merchant or Owners, upon pain of his making ſatisfaction for the ſame: if he ſends Goods to a Wharf in cloſe Lighters, and ſend his Mariners to watch them; then if they be imbezled, he is bound to make them good, but on the contrary the Wharfenger muſt be accomptible. If when a Maſter brings a Ship into any Port, and through his neglect She ſuffers damage, he is lyable to anſwer for it. A Maſter may ſell or impawn part of the lading for money, to mend or refit the Ship, if She be in any danger, but may not do it to defray any charges of his own: no Maſter is to import or export any Commodities from any of his Majeſties Plantations, but in *Engliſh* or *Iriſh* bottoms, or bottoms belonging to the Natives of thoſe Plantations, and that in ſuch a caſe, the 3 Fourths of the Mariners be likewiſe Engliſh upon pain of Forfeiting the Ship and Goods. Theſe and many Obligations are binding upon a Maſter, both by the Laws-Marine, and Common. The Mariners being accountable to the Maſter, the Maſter to the Owners, aud the Owners to the Merchant, for all damages ſuſtained by

neglect of their reſpective duties or Breach of contract.

CHAP. CXVII.

Of Fraight and Charter part, according to the Laws, Common, and Marine, with uſeful obſervations thereon.

FRaight is commonly agreed on between the owners and the Merchant, by a Writing of Charter-party, wherein are concluded the particulars of the contract; and if there be no ſuch Writing but only earneſt given, then if the Merchant recant 'tis held by ſome, may and often obſerved that he only loſes his earneſt, and that if the owners recant they loſe double earneſt; tho many learned in the Law are of opinion, that an Action for dammage, if any be ſuſtained by ſuch revocation will lye; if a Merchant ſhould hire a Veſſel, and not have his Goods ready at the time appointed, and the Veſſel loſe the Seaſon of the Paſſage, or a Ship hired be unfiting to Sail, ſo that the Merchant muſt either loſe the paſſage of his Goods, or lade them on another Veſſel, dammage may be recovered by an Action at common Law.

If a contract be made to ſuch a Port, the Fraight

Fraight full laden, and the Ship has broke Ground; altho the Merchant revoke his intentions, yet the Fraight is by the Law Marine due. If in a Voyage a Ship without the neglect of the Master be disabled, he may lade the Goods on Board another Vessel, and if that Vessel be cast away, he is not lyable to make satisfaction, if he can prove his own Ship was in a sinking condition, had not the Goods been taken out of her; but if this latter appear not he is lyable, unless both of the Ships are cast away: If a Ship be laded in Gross, and noparticular number of Tuns mentioned, yet the Merchant shall pay the Summ agreed for. If Pirates set upon a Ship and take part of the lading, yet if the other part be carryed safe to the Port concluded on in the Charter part, Fraight for the whole is due.

If any one Fraight prohibited Goods without the knowledg of the Master or Owners, and they be seized in any Port, or the Ship be detained, the Merchant shall pay Fraight notwithstanding. If a passenger die in the Ship, and none claim his Goods in a Year and a Day, they shall be divided between the Master, his Mates, and the Cloaths are to be brought to the Ship-Mast head, and after an appraisement made to be

distributed amongst the Mariners, as a reward of their care for seeing the Body put into the Sea; if Fraight be contracted for Transporting of a Woman, and She by the way be delivered, there is no Fraight due for the Infant.

If the owners Fraight out a Ship, and afterwards take into it Goods secretly contrary to the knowledge of the Merchant, by the Law Marine he loses his Fraight, and if in such a case any of the Merchants Goods be cast overboard in stress of Weather, the owner must make them good, but this is only when a full Fraight is agreed for, but if the owner be not privy to such Goods bringing in, he is not lyable for the defaults of others to the damage aforesaid.

By Law the lading of a Ship is tacitly bound for the payment of Fraight, if a Ship put into any Port then that in which She was Fraighted for, and there receives damage, the Owner or Master shall answer the same to the Merchant; for the Charter party obliges the owners to deliver them safe at the Port therein mentioned, unless Enemies or Storms prevent it, and if a Ship suffer damage by Reason of defect in Tackling, the Owners or Master are bound to make it good.

If

If Goods are ſent aboard in general it muſt be ſpecifyed ſo much, or ſuch Goods as are accuſtomed for ſuch a Voyage. If a Ship be Fraighted for ſo many Tuns, and She will not bear them, then there is no more Fraight due, then the Ship is computed to be of Burthen, or for ſo many Tun as are ſent on Board; but if a Ship be Fraighted by the great, and no certain Burthen mentioned, then the Summ agreed upon muſt be pay'd; or if a Ship be Fraighted for 200 Tuns over or under, 5 Tuns are the allowance either over or under and no more.

If Wines be Fraighted, and by the way a great part of them Leak out, yet the Fraight is due, the defect being in the Cask; tho ſome are of opinion, that unleſs eight Inches of Wine be left in each Cask, it is in the Election of the Fraighter, whether they will pay Fraight or throw the remainder up to the Maſter for his Fraight. If a Ship be taken in War, and afterwards retaken and proceed on her Voyage, the property is not altered, but when the Voyage is performed the Fraight becomes due. If any one contract with a Mariner for Fraight, who is not impowered by the owners, and loſs happens, that Mariner is Subject to an Action only, and the Maſter or Owner free: If a Ship agree for ſo much

per Month to be pay'd at her return, and She upon her return be caſt away, yet the Fraight is to be pay'd for ſo many Months, as She was abroad on that occaſion, as Mariners that dye at Sea, *&c.*

CHAP. CXIX.

Of Wrecks what may properly be termed ſuch according to the Laws Marine, and Common, with Inſtructions for owners and Maſters in caſe of a Wreck.

A Wreck is properly when a Ship is caſt away, and no live thing eſcapes to Shoar; and then thoſe upon whoſe Grounds the Goods are caſt by the Sea, ought unleſs they are Periſhable to keep them a twelvemonth, to ſee if any will claim them; and if any do take ſuch Goods, and contrary to the known Laws convert them to their own uſe, they are upon Conviction of the ſame, to pay four times the value to the owner, and as much tothe King; but if the Goods are Periſhable, then the Sherif, Corroner, or Bailif, in whoſe Juriſdiction they are found may ſell them, but muſt be accountable for ſo much money, to thoſe that can make out the Goods were theirs; and to prevent ſuch Wrecks as much as may be, all Fiſher-

Fiſher-men upon ſevere Penalties are forbid to Fiſh with Lights in the Night. But if Goods Wrecked be not owned or Sued for within a Year and a Day, they fall to the King's Exchequer by the Law of *Oleron*, and the Iſſue muſt be tryed before the Judges of the Wrecks; always provided this Law do not extend to Pirates, Sea-Rovers, Robers, *Turks*, or Enemies to the Chriſtian Faith, and if any who unjuſtly detains any ſuch Wrecked Goods, ſhall refuſe to deliver them, or ſatisfaction to the full value, he ſhall be Impriſoned, and if a Lords Bailiff be therein found to offend, the Lord is obliged to deliver his Balif's Body to the King. And as for Cuſtom, Wrecked Goods rarely pay any, but if the Ship be caſt away, or all the Goods or the Major part of them ſaved, in ſuch a caſe they pay an eaſie Cuſtom, as the Labour of ſaving them was more or leſs difficult, and in that caſe light Goods as Silver and Gold, according to value ſhall pay leſs then heavy and Groſs Goods. All Wrecks of Whales or great Sturgeon are properly the Kings.

There are other ſorts of Wrecks as *Flotſam*, *Jetſam*, and *Lagan* or *Ligan*; the former is when a Ship is Sunk, and the Goods are found Floating on the Sea. The ſecond is when a Ship is about to ſink, and to endeavour

vour to ſave her, the Goods are caſt into the Sea; notwithſtanding which the Ship Periſhes, and the third is when Goods are caſt over to lighten the Ship and She periſhes not, but a Buoy is fixed to note the place, that ſo they may be poſſibly recovered, eſpecially ſuch Goods as ſink down-right, in theſe caſes the King ſhall have *Flotſam*, *Jetſem*, and *Lagan*; provided the Ship periſhes, or when the owners of the Goods are not known; but when the Ship Periſhes not they belong to the Merchant, who upon proof will recover them. Theſe three are commonly the Kings grant, within the high and low Water marks by preſcription, as it appears by thoſe in the Weſt Countries, who preſcribe to have Wrecks as far as they can ſee a Humber Barrel.

If a Ship be ready to Periſh, and all the men for preſervation of their Lives eſcape in their Long-Boat; yet if the Ship drive afterward into any Port, it is no Wreck; and the like if a Ship be taken by Pirates, and after taking out the Men and Goods turned it a Drift.

All owners claiming Wrecks, muſt make their Proof by their Cocquets or Marks Perſonal, Teſtimony upon Oath or the Books of Entery in the Cuſtom-Houſe, and if any ſuch Wreck belongs to the King, the party

party must Sue out a Commission to hear and determine, and that by the Oaths of twelve men, or else he may bring his Action at Law, and make his proof by Verdict, but let him be careful that such his Action be brought within a Year and a Day, or it will not lye; all *Flotsams*, *Jetsams*, and *Legans* appertain by grant of Charter to the Lord high Admiral, and must be decided if found upon the high Sea, in the Court of Admiralty. Wrecked Goods tho such as are prohibited, are not Forfeitable, by Reason they were not brought in but by the Wind and Tide, contrary to the will of the Owner, as by Law is supposed.

If the Wreck happen by the negligence or fault of the Master, he is lyable to make Satisfaction, but if otherwise the Owners and Fraighters sustain the loss.

CHAP. CXX.

Of Averidg and Contribution, according to the Law Marine, if Goods are cast overboard in a storm, &c. and what Goods may in such a case be Ejected, and what not.

IF when a Ship is Fraighted, and at Sea a storm arises, the Master if he finds the Ship in danger, may by the consent or rather

ther by consulting his Mariners throw such heavy Goods overboard, as may tend to the Lightning or saving the Ship, and if the Mariners refuse to consent, then it is Lawful for him to command it to be done; always provided that he throw over the coarsest Goods, and those that are most Ponderous, and in that case the rest of the Goods in the Ship, shall contribute to those thrown overboard; the Sailers Cloaths and Provision excepted. If they are thrown over before half the Voyage is made, then the contribution shall be according to what the Goods cost, but if when above half the Voyage then proportionable to what those that remain are sold for. But upon the arrival of the Ship at the Port intended, the Master and Part of his Crue must swear that such Goods were thrown over for the preservation of the Ship, and the rest of the Goods; and if afterwards the Merchant bring his Action against the owners or Master, they may plead the special Matter, which will remain in Bar to the Plaintifs proceedings; but if any of the Ships Tackling be lost, no Averidge or Contribution shall be made, unless the Masts be cut by the Board, *&c.* or if any Goods be secretly brought into the Ship, contrary to the knowledg of the Master and Purser, be ejected, no contribution shall be made:

made: And by the Law Marine, the Master may refuse (in case of ejection) to deliver the remainder of the Goods before the Contribution is setled, or if in a storm part of the Goods are dammaged, without any neglect of the Master or Sailers, such Goods for so much as they are dammaged, ought to come into the contribution.

If two Ships meet and strike each other, and if it can be proved that either of them did it willfully or by carelesness, then that Ship shall satisfy the damage receivedby the other, but if either Ships crew Swear their innocency, then the dammage is to be Levyed proportionable between them; if any Ejection of Goods happen by the indiscretion of the stowers in lading the Ship above the Birth mark, or the like; then the Master or Owners ought to make satisfaction. If when a Vessel is entering a Port or otherwise part of the Goods be put into a Lighter or Ship-Boat, and the Boat be cast away, there Contribution must be made; but if the Ship be cast away, and the Lighter or Boat saved, then no Contribution; for note where the Ship at any time Perishes, tho a great part of the Goods be saved, yet they allow no Contribution.

If a Ship be taken by Pirates or Enemies, and the Master contracts with them for the

the diſmiſſion of the Ship at ſuch a Summ of money, and till the ſame be pay'd yields himſelf Priſoner, in that caſe Contribution muſt be levyed upon the Ship, and lading for the Ranſom of the ſaid Maſter; and ſo where a Pirate by conſent takes part of the Goods to ſpare the reſt, Contribution muſt be made, but if he takes them by force or at his own pleaſure, then no contribution is to be made, unleſs the Merchants yield ſo to do after the Ship is Robbed, but if taken by an Enemy, Letter of Marque or Repriſal the contrary. If Jewels be on Board in a Box and not diſcovered, and they be caſt overboard, Contribution ſhall be for no more then they appeared, *viz.* a Parcel. If any thing in a ſtorm be caſt into the Sea, and afterward recovered, then Contribution ſhall be made for no more then the damage ſuſtained. The Maſter and Purſer in caſe of a ſtorm ſhall contribute towards Goods Ejected, for the preſervation of the Ship and Paſſenger for ſuch Wares as they have; and if they have no Wares, then for their Cloaths, Rings, &c. according to eſtimation.

Contribution is to be pay'd for a Pilots Fee, for bringing a Ship ſafe into any Harbour where ſhe is not bound.

If the Maſter of a Ship, after he has received

received his Complements, takes in Goods contrary to the knowledge of the Merchant, and part of the Merchants Goods in caſe of a ſtorm are thrown overboard, then the Maſter is lyable to make Satisfaction.

If Contribution be ſetled, and the Merchant will not conſent to pay it, the Maſter may refuſe delivering the Goods, and if an Action be brought, he may Barr the Plaintif by pleading the ſpecial matter, yet in a ſtorm there are ſome Ladings, which ought not to be ejected. As Pieces of Ordnance, Ammunition, or Proviſions for the relief of a City Beſieged, or in danger ſo to be, for there the Law implyes, that the Subject ought to prefer the good of his Prince, before his own life.

CHAP. CXXI.

A View of the Port of London, *and of the Cuſtoms, Priviledges, Exemptions, and Revenues of that great City according to the Charters, Grants,* &c. *of ſeveral Kings of England.*

SEeing the Port of *London* is the Principal Port of this Kingdom, it will not be amiſs to ſet down the Priviledges and Cuſtoms thereof, and what Revenues by way

way of Exportation and Importation, accrues to the Honourable City in order to ſupport its Grandure.

Firſt then the Port of *London*, as by Exchequer ſetled and declared, extends from the Promontory or Point, called the North Foreland, in the Iſle of *Thannet*. Thence Northward to the Naſe Point beyond the Sunfleet upon the Coaſt of *Eſſex*, and ſo continues Weſtward up the River of Thames; and the ſeveral Channels, Streams, and Rivers falling into it to *London-Bridge*. The uſual known Rights, Liberties, and Priviledges, to the Ports of *Sandwich* and *Ipſwich*, and their Members excepted, and in regard that Ships did formerly come up to the Port of *London*, and unlade in ſeveral obſure Creeks at Staires, to defraud his Majeſty of his Cuſtoms, it was therefore ordained, that a Commiſſion ſhould be forthwith Iſſued out of the Exchequer, to affix and nominate all ſuch Wharfes, Keys, and other places as his Majeſty by virtue of ſuch Commiſſion ſhould appoint, in purſuance of which his Majeſty has been pleaſed to Nominate and Conſtitute as Lawful Keys, Wharfs, *&c.* theſe following for the Landing of Goods, Merchandiſe, *&c. viz. Brewers-Key, Cheſtors-Key, Wool-Dock, Porters-Key, Bear-Key, Wiggons-Key, Toungs-Key, Ralphs-Key,*

Ralphs-Key, *Smarts-Key*, *Lyons-Key*, *Buttolf-Wharf*, *Hammons-Key*, *Cocks-Key*, *Fresh-Wharf*, *Billingings-Gate*, and the *Bridge-House*. The former of the two latter being appointed a common open place for the Landing or bringing in of Fish, Salt, Victuals, or Fuel of all sorts, Fruit of all sorts, Grocery excepted; all Native Materials for Building, and for exporting the like, but no other Merchandise; and the latter, *viz.* the Bridge-House is appointed for the Landing of Corn for the City store, tho under pretence of the same several Persons at this Day Landed their proper Corn; moreover there are these Keys, *viz.* the Custom-House Key, some Stairs on the West side whereof are declared not to be places for Lading or Shipping of Goods. *Sabs*-Dock has a pair of Stares not held Lawful for the Landing or lading of Merchandise. The like has *Dice-Key*, *Summers-Key*, and *Gaunts-Key*; tho otherwise allowable. Therefore it is to be supposed those Stairs that are accepted against were built for Conveniency, since the declaring them free places of lading, and Landing Merchandise.

These Keys, Wharfs and Docks, yearly produce a great Income to the City of *London*, by Scavage, Portage, Packing and Water-Bailage. As

As first Scavage being an Ancient Toll or Custom, taken by the Majors, Sherifs, *&c.* for Wares shewed or offered to Sail within their Precincts, consists of two parts, *viz.* that which is payable by the Denizen, & that which is payable by the Alien or Stranger; and that all Persons Subject to such Duties, may not be imposed on by such as take them, there are Tables mentioning each particular set up and approved of by the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, President, Steward, and two Justices of the Common-Pleas; and by them Subscribed or some four of them at least, and are to be levyed on Goods inwards and outwards.

As all Goods mentioned in the Table of Scavage, and not included in the Table of Rates, shall pay after the rate of one penny in the pound, according as they are expressed or valued in his Majesties Book of rates, and all others not expressed therein, shall pay the same rates, according to the true value.

All private Bulks of eight Inches square, are by the third Article annexed to the Book of rates; reputed Timber and valued at 3 pence the Foot, 50 Foot being accounted the Load, valued at 12 Shillings 6 pence, and the duty for one Load is one half penny and half a Farthing.

Package

Package is another duty, which is likewise limitted and rated in a Table called the Table of Package-Duties, and all the Commodities therein mentioned pay one penny in the pound, according as they are rated in his Majesties Book of rates, and all others not mentioned therein shall pay at the rate of one penny in the pound according to their true value.

For every Entry in the Packers Book, and for Writing Bills of each Entry outwards they pay 12 pence.

All Strangers are to pay the Labouring Porters for making up their Goods according to Custom.

Strangers must also pay the Waterside Porters belonging to the Package-Office, such Fees for Shipping and Lading as for several Years past they have done.

The Packers and Waterside-Porters, have Tables expressing the Duties payable; and such Goods as are not mentioned therein must pay according to their true value, so much in the Pound as aforesaid for Package and Porterage-duties over and above.

Another Ancient duty there is called Water-Bailage, which for many Years past the City of *London* have claimed and received for all Goods and Merchandise

diſe imported from any part in the Realm, or out of the Realm, into the Port of *London*: and ſo the like duties with a little alteration, for all Goods exported out of the Port of *London*, unleſs the Goods or Merchandiſe of Freemen, who are exempted from paying this Duty, tho many Freemen for Reaſon beſt known to themſelves notwithſtanding do voluntarily pay it; but of late there has been conſiderable Debates, whether the ſame be due or not, tho no Clauſe in the Act of Tonnage or Poundage, does any ways Bar thoſe duties.

All Lighters, Wherries, Fiſher-Boats, *&c.* occupying the River of *Thames*, within the Limits of the Cities Juriſdiction, confirmed by their Charter, pay Summs of Acknowledgement or Duty for the ſame, which amounts annually to a conſiderable value. All Markets within the Precincts of the City, pay the Duty of Toll to the behoof of the City.

The Citizens of *London*, *viz.* thoſe that are Reſident are exempted from the Cuſtom or Impoſt called Prizage, which is, that out of ten Tuns of Wine the King is to have one, paying for it 20 Shillings, but Citizens muſt not own any Wines ſo imported under Colour, to ſecure

cure Strangers from paying Prisage. If a Freeman live in another City, and send Wines to unlade at the Port of *London*; he shall not be capable of this Priviledge, but must be resident as aforesaid, for by a private Act in the 24 of *Hen.* 6 complaint was made, that the Lord Major would make Strangers Citizens; whereupon it was there declared, that this Benefit to be discharged from payment of Prisage, extended not to such Citizens as were made so by Gift, but such as were Legally Citizens, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, by Service or Adoption, and resident in the said City; and 'tis further observed that if any Merchant not a Citizen break Bulk, tho he deliver but part of his Cargo, yet the Duty is to be levyed upon all, as if all had been unladen. And this Priviledge likewise enjoy the Inhabitants resident in the Cinque-Ports.

Butherage, as I have before said, is 2 Shillings *per* Tun, upon Wines imported by Strangers; but the English are exempted from that Duty. And thus much for the Priviledges, Customs, *&c*, of the City of *London*, in relation to Trade.

CHAP.

CHAP. CXXII.

A Survey of the remaining Ports of England, *their Members, Creeks, &c. with a relation of their Legalities touching Exportation and Importation, together with what Commodities may be Exported, when sold at the Port where they shall be laded at certain rates.*

THe other Legal Ports of *England*, their Members and Creeks are these, *Ipswich*, has Members, *Malden* and *Colchester*, Creeks, *Leigh-Burnham*, *West-Mersy*, *East-Mersy*, *Brickly*, *Wivenhoe*, *Maintree*, and *Harwich*. The Port of *Yarmouth* has Members, *Woodbridge*, *Alborough*, *Sowold*, *Blacking*, and Creeks, *Orford*, *Dunwick*, *Walderswick*, and *Lestoffe*. The port of *Lynn*, has Member *Wells* only, Creeks, *Burnham*, *Hitcham*, *Crosskeys*, and *Wisbich*. The Port of *Boston*, has Creeks, *Spolding*, *Tosdick*, *Wainefleet*, *Numby-Chaple*, *Thethethorp* and *Salt-Fleet*. The Port of *Hull* has Members, *Grimsby*, *Bridlington*, and *Scarborough*, and one Creek only, *viz. Sainthorp*. The Port of *New-Castle* has Members, *Whitby*, *Stockton*, *Hartlepool*, *Sunderland*, and yields Creeks, *Middleborough*, *Seatondelaval*, and *Blith-Nook*. The Port of *Barwick* has Creeks, *Aylemouth*, *Warnewater*, *Holy-Island*,

ſland, and the Eaſt-Marches containing the Coaſt of *Northumberland*, bordering upon *Scotland*. The Port of *Carliſle*, has for Member, *Whitehaven*; for Creeks, the Weſt-Marches containing the Coaſt of *Cumberland*, bordering on *Scotland*, *Workington*, *Raving-Glaſs*, and *Milnthorp*. The Port of *Cheſter*, has Members, *Lancaſter*, *Boulton*, *Liverpool*, *Aberconway*, *Bewmaris*, and *Carnarvan*; Creeks, Pit of *Towdrey*, *Graung*, *Wyrewater*, *Preſton*, *Riblewater*, *Sankey-Bridge*, *Fradſham*; the South ſhore of the River *Merſy*, to the Red-Stone, *Hilbree*, *Dawpool*, *Neſton*, *Burtonhead*, *Baghill*, *Moſten*, *Holy-Head*, *Amlogh*, *Pulhelly*, and *Barmouth*. The Port of *Milford* has Members, *Aberdony*, *Cardigan*, and *Pembrooke*; Creeks, *Aberuſtha*, *New-Port*, *Fiſcard*, *Haverford*, *Weſt-Tenby*, *Carmarthen*, *Lanelthy*, and *North-Burys*. The Port of *Cardif* has for Member, *Swanſey*; Creeks, *South-Berrys*, *Nealth* or *Briton-Terry*, *Newton*, *Alberthaw*, *Penarth*, *New-Port*, and *Chepſtow*. The Port of *Gloceſter* has for Creeks the River *Severn*, from the Bridge North to *Kings-Road*. The Port of *Briſtol* has Creeks, *Pill*, and *Uphill*. The Port of *Briag-Water*, has for Member, *Minhead*. The Port of *Plimouth* has for Members *Padſtow*, St. *Ives*, *Penſance*, *Helford*,

Falmouth, *Fowey* and *Lowe*; Creeks, *Penrin*, St. *Maures*, *Fruro*, *Salt-ash*, and *Cowsland*. The Port of *Exeter* has Members, *Ilfracomb*, *Barustable* and *Dartmouth*; Creeks, *Clovelly*, *Appledore*, *Biddiford*, *Tincomb*, *Star-Cross*, *Bear and Seaton*, *Topsham*, *Pouldram*, *Sydmouth*, *Lympson*, *Exmouth*, *Aylemouth*, *Saltcomb*, *Brixham*, *Torbay*, and *Totnes*. The Port of *Pool* has Members, *Lyme* and *Weymouth*; Creeks, *Bridgport*, *Charmouth*, *Portland* and *Lulworth*. The Port of *Southampton* has Members, *Corves* and *Portsmouth*; Creeks, *Swaridge*, *Wareham*, *Christ-Church*, *Hinington*, *Yarmouth*, *New-Port*, and *Emsworth*. The Port of *Chichester* has Members, *Arundel*, *Shorham*, *Lewis*, *Pemsey*, *Huwing*, *Rye* and *Hyth*; Creeks, *Pagham-Point*, *Selsey*, *Brightlemston*, *New-Haven*, *Seaford*, *Winchelsea*, *Lyd* and *Rumny*. The Port of *Sandwich* has Members, *Dover*, *Feversham*, *Milton* and *Rochester*; Creeks, *Deal*, *Rumsgate*, *Margate*, *Whitestable* and *Quinborough*.

These Ports, or Publick places are those to which the Officers of the Customs are appropriated, which contain and include the Guidances, and Privileges of all the Members and Creeks to them appertaining; being the places appointed for the Lading, and unlading Merchandise.

The

The Members are such places as formerly enjoyed Custom-Houses, and have yet Offices or their Deputies attending; they being accounted Lawful places of Lading or unlading all Commodities unless such as are prohibited.

The *Creeks* are places where Officers do or formerly have given their Attendance by way of Prevention, not out of Duty or Right, and are not accounted lawful places to Land or Lade any Goods without Licence or sufference from the Port or Members, under which any such Creek or Creeks is placed; all which as they be at present accounted at the Custom-House, are as aforesaid being respectively in the Body of the Counties, and consequently out of the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty, in case any thing more then ordinary is done, or sustained in any of them. And now I shall only inform the Reader, that Commodities of English Growth and Manufacture, may be exported when sold in *England* at certain rates, according to the Statute made in the 12 of *Car.* 2. and so put an end to this Work.

Gunpowder when it exceedeth not the price of five pound *per* Barrel, may be exported; Wheat, Rye, Pease, Beans, Barly,